



THEME : HUMAN

- Reading A : The Journey
- Reading B : Once upon a Time
- Reading C : What is My Name ?

LEARNING, THINKING AND CREATIVE QUESTIONS FOR NEW MODEL PAPER

SECTION - A : READING COMPREHENSION : MARKS : 15

Q.No. 1 - 5 (A. Reading)

5 Marks

1 Read the following passage :

After spending a leisurely Sunday at home, the very thought of returning to work on Monday is tiring. Lethargy creeps in if the holiday continues over an extended period. That is how I felt when I was preparing to return to my place of work after spending six months at home. The fact that I was to leave behind my newly-wed wife and go to a far-off place did not help either. Obviously I did not want to go.

However, I finally did decide to go. I did not have much to carry by way of luggage - just a trunk. Ours is hilly terrain, without any motorable roads - and there is no certainty that we are ever going to have any roads. In any case, while coming home we do not carry bedding. Besides, I had come home this time round for a special purpose; to get married. My parents had arranged my marriage, according to the customs of our tribal society. Time flew, and five months into my marriage I realized it. Initially I thought of extending my leave - even taking unpaid leave. But after some daily-dallying, I finally decided against it because marriage had increased my responsibilities and I had got into debt.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 What did the speaker decide initially ?

A.

2 What was his luggage?

A.

3 This time, the purpose he came home is to get

[]

A) into debts B) a luggage porter C) married

4 Why did the narrator get into debt ?

[]

A) As he engaged a porter to carry his luggage

B) As he bought a luggage box C) As he spent on his marriage

5. This passage says that []

- A) Marriage increases one's responsibilities.
- B) Everybody should get into debt while marrying.
- C) We should but luggage trunks at the time of marriage.

Additional Questions (i) :

1. 'Time flew ' Does it mean that the narrator was happy ?

A.

2. Why did the narrator want to extend his leave ?

A.

3. The writer wanted to join the duties immediately as []

- A) he had gone into debt
- B) his wife was angry
- C) he was a responsible person

4. The phrase 'dilly-dallying' means []

- A) to take too much time to take a decision
- B) to be reluctant to take a decision
- C) to feel happy to take a decision

5. "I finally decided against it " What does 'it' refer to ? []

- A) It refers to his unpaid leave.
- B) It refers to his casual leave.
- C) It refers to extending the narrator's leave.

Additional Questions (ii) :

1. What is the human tendency about a continuous holiday ?

A.

2. State one reason of why the author didn't incline to go to his place of work.

A.

3. Why did the author not carry much luggage home ? []

- A) because he was getting married
- B) because there was no proper transportation
- C) because he stayed for a shorter period

4. How was the author obliged to his parents ? []

- A) He brought very less luggage.
- B) He extended his leave after marriage.

C) He got married to a woman arranged by his parents.

5. Which statement confirms that the author was a responsible person ? []

A) He decided to join his duties as he had got into debt.

B) He came home on a special purpose.

C) He felt lethargic to return to his place of work.

2. Read the following passage :

On my way home from the bus stop, my trunk had been carried by a porter. The problem now was we couldn't find anyone who could help me carry the trunk to the bus stop. At another time of the year, we would have easily found someone to help me, but now most of the villagers were busy in the fields. Nobody had time to spare for me. In fact, carrying the trunk should not have been such a worry for me except that my education had made me shun physical labour. After all, I was a government officer and the idea of people seeing me carry my own luggage was not at all amusing. Otherwise, for a young man like me it should not have been an issue to carry a 20-kilo chest on my back.

Now, answer the following questions

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1. How much luggage was with the narrator while coming home ?

A.

2. What was the problem that needed solution now ?

A.

3. What was the problem with the present time ? []

A) Nobody is ready to serve free of cost.

B) All are busy with their work in the fields.

C) Nobody is interested.

4. What had made him shun physical labour ? []

A) The weight of his luggage trunk

B) His education

C) His intelligence

5. What was the narrator ? []

A) a porter

B) a farmer

C) a government officer

Additional Questions :

1. "Nobody has time to spare for me." Who does 'Nobody' refer to ?

A.

2. Why did the narrator want them to spare time for him ?

A.

3. The problem of the narrator was []

- A) that he couldn't find anyone who could help him carry the trunk to the bus stop.
- B) that he couldn't carry his luggage.
- C) that he couldn't find any porter.

4. Who carried the writer's luggage when he came home ? []

- A) a porter B) his father C) his friend

5. "Otherwise, for a young man" Who do you think was the young man ? []

- A. the narrator B) narrator's father C) one of the villagers

3. Read the following passage :

Finally, my father came up with a solution. 'Don't worry. I myself will see you off at Dirang.'

I protested. How could I allow my old father to carry my trunk? What would people think? What would they say? But I failed to dissuade him. It was decided that father would carry the chest.

A large crowd gathered at our place the day I was to leave. People had come to wish me luck. It was 10.20 when I left for Dirang. My father had already left. As I had to do a bit of catching up, I walked fast. Three kilometres down the road, I caught up with my father. Father said, 'You are late. Would you like to rest for sometime?'

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1. What was the problem that needed solution ?

A.

2. What was the solutions showed by the narrator's father ?

A.

3. 'I protested.' This sentence means []

- A) The narrator refused to allow his father to carry the luggage to the bus stop.
- B) The narrator asked his father to carry his luggage to the bus stop.
- C) The narrator decided to carry his own luggage to the bus stop.

4. Why did a large crowd gather at the narrator's house ? []

- A) To carry his trunk
- B) To wish the narrator luck
- C) To receive blessings from the narrator

5. Who needed rest ? []

- A) The narrator's father
- B) The narrator's wife
- C) The narrator

4. Read the following passage :

I gave him the can of wine. He poured himself a mug and handed me the can. He drank all of it at one go. He then arranged the belt that was attached to the trunk carefully on his forehead. So, this was the picture: my father carrying my luggage on his back and me following him with a tiny bag in my hand. We were walking up a narrow hilly road, and neither of us uttered a word as if we were strangers who spoke different languages. I did not know what was going on in his mind. From time to time it crossed my mind that I would like to carry the trunk myself, but my guilt and shame did not allow me to do so. This self-consciousness had probably to do with my education, the white-collar job that I had, or quite simply my pride. Somehow, I had the feeling that if I carried the luggage, my father and my people, in fact the whole world would laugh at me and I would be belittled.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 Who was the narrator travelling along with ?

A.

2 What was the picture ?

A.

3 The narrator and his father spoke []

A) many languages B) two different languages C) same language

4 What crossed the narrator's mind time to time ? []

- A) The narrator thought of what was going on in father's mind.
- B) The narrator was disturbed with his father's activity.
- C) Father's words about his marriage.

5 What made the narrator feel guilt and shame ? []

A) His wedding dress B) His education C) The weight of the trunk

5. Read the following passage :

Father had provided for my education, and I had been able to realize his dreams. My parents were truly proud of me. It was through me that they had earned a greater degree of admiration and respect from the villagers. My father would not like to see me carrying a trunk on my back and would be very hurt if I did so. I concluded that it would be better to let him carry it. Father was used to carrying luggage anyway. He was stronger and more skilled than I in these matters. I had never got used to physical labour having stayed in hostels right from my childhood. So, in spite of my youth and strength, I was physically useless. I continued walking silently with father. We rested at two places on the way and had our tiffin but we hardly talked. Finally, we reached Dirang. The bus from Tawang had not yet reached Dirang and so we had some time in hand. We entered a tea shop and sat facing each other. Father appeared tired. I felt sorry for him but couldn't bring myself to say anything. I asked the waiter to get us two cups of tea. Just as I was going to take my first sip, I heard father's voice, 'Do you have a pair of old shoes?'

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 How did he realise his father's dreams ?

A.

2 Why were the parents proud of him ?

A.

3 The narrator concluded that

[]

A) it would be better to let his father carry the trunk.

B) he should carry his luggage.

C) a villager should not bring the luggage to the bus stop.

4 Right from the childhood, the narrator used to stay

[]

A) at home

B) away from home

C) with relatives

5 During their journey

[]

A) the narrator carried his luggage.

B) the narrator and his father talked very less.

C) the narrator walked faster than his father.

Additional Questions (i) :

1 What did his education teach the man ?

A.

2 What would you do if you were in author's place ?

A.

3 The narrator did not carry his luggage because

[]

A) he was physically weak

B) the luggage was really heavy

C) he was ashamed to carry the luggage

4 What was father's dream ?

[]

A) to help him in his old age

B) to see his son as a well-educated man

C) his son should never carry luggage

5 One of the following is an adverse effect of education

[]

A) The educated people don't respect their family

B) The educated people don't carry anything

C) The educated people don't usually involve themselves in physical labour

Additional Questions (ii) :

1 What was the mutual understanding between father and son ?

A.

2 What was the author's conclusion about carrying the luggage ?

A.

3 Why were the author's parents proud of the author ? []

A) because he allowed his father carry the luggage

B) because he was educated

C) because he was married

4 What has devoided the author of physical labour ? []

A) The author was weak.

B) The author had a porter.

C) The author stayed in hostels right from his childhood.

5 Choose a statement that shows a father's love for his son. []

A) My father would not like to see me carrying a trunk on my back.

B) I had been able to realize the dreams of my father.

C) He was more skilled in these matters than I.

6 Read the following passage :

'Why?' I asked.

'The road is uneven and full of pebbles. It hurts while walking.'

I looked at father's bare feet. Never having worn shoes, his feet had developed cracks and somehow resembled those of an elephant. I noticed this for the first time. I hadn't noticed that the road was uneven. I didn't have to since I was wearing a pair of hunting boots. I checked my wallet and saw I still had around Rs.40 with me. A pair of canvas shoes would cost around Rs. 12 and the remaining amount would be enough for me to get to Bondila.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1 How was the road ?

A.

2 How did his father's feet look like ?

A.

3 The narrator did not notice []

A) the bad condition of the road

B) his father's new pair of shoes

C) the distance of his journey

4. In his journey the narrator []

- A) did not wear any foot wear
- B) wore a pair of hunting boots
- C) carried his father's luggage

5. The narrator wanted []

- A) to carry a bed along with him
- B) to help his father in carrying the luggage
- C) to buy a pair of canvas shoes for his father

7. Read the following passage :

My father protested. 'Give me an old pair. You don't have to spend money on new shoes.' I couldn't convince him to buy a new pair. Reluctantly I gave him the hunting boots I was wearing. I then took out my pair of leather shoes from the trunk, and noticed my father's face lighting up with contentment. Suddenly he looked at me and said, 'Take care. Write to us...'

Father wanted to say something but the bus started moving. I saw my father gradually receding into the distance. I saw that the road we had come by looked like a giant motionless rope. Father would use the same road to go back home. Simultaneously our journeys started in two opposite directions, with me seated in the luxurious seat of a bus and father walking back with weary legs on the pebble-strewn road.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1. What did his father protest ?

A.

2. What did the narrator give his father ?

A.

3. The narrator's father felt happy []

- A) on seeing the bus
- B) on wearing his son's hunting boots
- C) on drinking a cup of tea

4. The road looked like []

- A) a motionless rope
- B) a cracked foot
- C) a foot of elephant

5. The journey of the narrator was his father's journey. []

- A) as luxurious as
- B) more luxurious than
- C) as hard as

Additional Questions :

1. Where was father receding ?

A.

2. Whose journeys were mentioned in the passage ?

A.

3. Which sentence in the passage states the road they walked was very long ? []

- A) My father was receding into the distance.
- B) The road we had come looked like a giant motionless rope.
- C) Father would use the same road to go back home.

4. What do the two journeys in opposite directions resemble ?

- A) They resemble a luxurious life to a simple life.
- B) They resemble happy and joyful life.
- C) They resemble the road journey and bus journey.

5. What was the underlying message of the passage ?

- A) The village was very far away from the bus station.
- B) Father and son were not on good terms.
- C) Father and son were making two different journeys of life.

8. Read the following passage :

Father was quiet for some time. He thoughtfully looked at the sun for a moment, and then his eyes fell on the can of home-made wine that I was carrying. Wetting his lips with his tongue he said in a matter-of-fact manner, 'I am thirsty' .

I gave him the can of wine. He poured himself a mug and handed me the can. He drank all of it at one go. He then arranged the belt that was attached to the trunk carefully on his forehead. So, this was the picture: my father carrying my luggage on his back and me following him with a tiny bag in my hand. We were walking up a narrow hilly road, and neither of us uttered a word as if we were strangers who spoke different languages. I did not know what was going on his mind. From time to time it crossed my mind that it was improper for me to let father carry the luggage. I wanted to tell him that I would like to carry the trunk myself, but my guilt and shame did not allow me to do so. This self-consciousness had probably to do with my education, the white-collar job that I had, or quite simply my pride. Somehow, I had the feeling that if I carried the luggage, my father and my people, in fact the whole world would laugh at me and I would be belittled.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1. Who was thirsty ? Why ?

A.

2. What does the word 'guilt' refer to here ?

A.

3. The phrase 'matter-of-fact' means

[]

- A) Without seriousness
- B) Without showing any emotion, like or dislike
- C) Without smiling

4. Why did father look at the sun for a moment ? []

- A) Perhaps he was tired because of carrying the heavy chest.
- B) Perhaps he was angry.
- C) Perhaps he doesn't like sun's heat.

5. Find out idiom from the following. []

- A) one go
- B) matter-of-fact
- C) crossed my mind

9. Read the following passage :

I looked at father's bare feet. Never having worn shoes, his feet had developed cracks and somehow resembled those of an elephant. I noticed this for the first time. I hadn't noticed that the road was uneven. I didn't have to since I was wearing a pair of hunting boots. I checked my wallet and saw I still had around Rs. 40 with me. A pair of canvas shoes would cost around Rs. 12 and the remaining amount would be enough for me to get to Bombila.

My father protested. 'Give me an old pair. You don't have to spend money on new shoes.' I couldn't convince him to buy a new pair. Reluctantly I gave him the hunting boots I was wearing. I then took out my pair of leather shoes from the trunk, and noticed my father's face lighting up with contentment. Suddenly he looked at me and said, 'Take care. Write to us...'

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5 Marks

1. Why didn't the writer notice that the road was uneven ?

A.

2. 'My father protested.' Why did he protest ?

A.

3. The narrator wanted to buy []

- A) a pair of canvas shoes
- B) a pair of sports shoes
- C) a pair of slippers

4. The father wanted his son []

- A) to buy hunting boots for him
- B) to buy canvas shoes for him
- C) not to buy shoes for him

5. 'I looked at father's bare feet.' Who does 'I' refer to ? []

- A) The narrator
- B) The narrator's friend
- C) The narrator's neighbour

10. Read the following passage carefully. SA - I : 2019-20

A. I looked at my father's bare feet. Never having worn shoes, his feet had developed cracks and somehow resembled those of an elephant. I noticed this for the first time. I hadn't noticed that the road was uneven. I didn't have to since I was wearing a pair

of hunting boots. I checked my wallet and saw I still had around Rs. 40 with me. A pair of canvas shoes would cost around Rs. 12 and the remaining amount would be enough for me to get to Bombila.

B. My father protested. 'Give me an old pair. You don't have to spent money on new shoes'. I couldn't convince him to buy a pair. Reluctantly I gave him the hunting boots I was wearing. I then took out my pair of leather shoes from the trunk, and noticed my father's face lighting up with contentment. Suddenly he looked at me and said. 'Take care. Write to us.....'

C. Father wanted to say something but the bus started moving. I saw my father gradually receding into the distance. I saw that the road we had come by looked like a giant motionless rope. Father would use the same road to go back home. Simultaneously our journeys started in two opposite directions, with me seated in the luxurious seat of a bus and father walking back with weary legs on the pebble strewn road.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

1 Why did the narrator say that he did not notice the condition of the road ?

A.

2 What was the effect of narrator's gesture of giving away his shoes on his father ?

A.

3 What does the highlighted sentence mean in the paragraph B mean ? []

- A) The father needed new shoes and was willing to buy them.
- B) The son had wanted to buy new shoes for himself.
- C) The father did not want his son to spend money unnecessarily.

4 What does the highlighted word in the paragraph C mean ? []

- A) Walking steadily
- B) Running forward
- C) Moving backwards

5 What of the following fits BEST as the essence of the passage ? []

- A) The difference of thoughts between two generations
- B) The efforts of the son to make his father happier
- C) The efforts of the father to help his son out

Q.No. 6 - 8 (B. Reading)

3 Marks

11. Read the following stanza.

Once upon a time, son,
they used to laugh with their hearts
and laugh with their eyes:
but now they only laugh with their teeth,
while their ice-block-cold eyes
search behind my shadow.

Now, answer the following questions.

3 x 1 = 3

6. **The conversation is between** []
A) a father and his son B) two friends
C) two neighbours
7. **The message of these lines is** []
A) We should not laugh with mouth B) We should laugh with our hearts
C) We should laugh commercially
8. **'Ice-block-cold eyes' means** []
A) eyes without expression B) eyes with tears of ice
C) without ice in eyes

Additional Questions (i) :

6. **What does the poet want to explain through these lines ?** []
A) sincerity of modern society
B) gaiety of previous civilization
C) falsehood of modern society
7. **What does the expression 'ice-block-cold eyes' mean ?** []
A) cold eyes B) horrible eyes C) expressionless eyes
8. **How were the people in the past ?** []
A) laughed with their teeth
B) laughed with their hearts, eyes and teeth
C) laughed only with their teeth

Additional Questions (ii) :

6. **The word in the poem 'they' refer to the** []
A) relatives of the poet at present
B) friends and relatives of the poet at present C) the people in olden days
7. **The word 'ice-block-cold eyes' mean** []
A) eyes that show unfriendliness B) eyes that show cruelty
C) eyes that show friendliness
8. **The contrast in the poem that made by the poet both in past and in present is ant.....** []
A) the sadness B) the laugh C) the respect

12. **Read the following stanza.**

There was a time indeed
they used to shake hands with their hearts:

but that's gone, son.
Now they shake hands without hearts:
while their left hands search
my empty pockets.

Now, answer the following questions.

3 x 1 = 3

6. What time does the speaker think is good? []
A) Modern time B) All times C) Old time or Past time
7. Who is being addressed in this stanza? []
A) The speaker's neighbour B) The speaker's son
C) The speaker's friend
8. People shake their hands now. []
A) without hearts B) without hands C) with their hearts

Additional Questions (i) :

6. Who is being addressed? []
A) Poet B) Poet's son C) Reader
7. Who are 'they' in the above stanza? []
A) People in the past B) Present day people C) People
8. What's gone according to the speaker? []
A) Shaking hands B) Shaking hands with their hearts
C) Shaking hands without hearts

Additional Questions (ii) :

6. When did people shake hands with their hearts? []
A) in the past B) at present C) at office
7. What time does the speaker think is good? []
A) present B) past C) future
8. Why do the left hands search empty pockets now? []
A) because their concentration is more on money
B) because their concentration is more on wisdom
C) because their concentration is more on health

13. Read the following stanza.

'Feel at home' ! 'Come again' :
they say, and when I come
again and feel
at home, once, twice
there will be no thrice - for then I find doors shout on me.

Now, answer the following questions.

3 x 1 = 3

6. What is the tone used in this stanza ? []
A) Philosophical B) Aggressive C) Cheerful
7. When the speaker visited the other people's door the third time, []
A) they welcomed him warmly B) they shut the doors on his face
C) they asked him to come in
8. This stanza says about []
A) they hypocrisy and falsehood of the modern society
B) the importance of neighbourhood
C) the significance of brotherhood

Additional Questions :

6. Who say 'feel at home ! come again' ? []
A) relatives B) cousins C) parents
7. After reading the poem you know that the poet []
A) was received well on his first visit B) was not received well all the times
C) was not received well for the third time
8. The poet expresses in this poem. []
A) Frustration B) Uneasiness C) Unhappiness

14. Read the following stanza.

So I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces
like dresses - home face,
office face, street face, host face,
cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
like a fixed portrait smile.

Now, answer the following questions.

3 x 1 = 3

6. The speaker of this poem is []
A) a son B) a neighbour C) a father
7. The speaker learned to wear many faces []
A) to confuse others B) to be successful commercially
C) to be away from others
8. 'A fixed portrait smile' means []
A) A smile that is fixed for all occasions B) A western smile
C) A local smile

Additional Questions :

6. **What has the speaker learned ?** []
A) how to laugh with hearts B) how to laugh with eyes
C) to wear many faces like dresses
7. **Why has the speaker learned to wear many faces ?** []
A) because he is interested to wear many faces like dresses
B) to survive in this world which is filled with forcible hypocrisy
C) to become popular
8. **"..... learned to wear many faces." What does this expression mean ?** []
A) The poet likes to wear many faces.
B) The poet likes to wear many dresses.
C) The poet changes his expressions and feelings to suit the situations.

15. **Read the following stanza.**

And I have learned too
to laugh with only my teeth
and shake hands without my heart.
I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye',
when I mean 'Good-riddance';
to say 'Glad to meet you',
without being glad; and to say 'It's been
nice talking to you', after being bored.

Now, answer the following questions.

3 x 1 = 3

6. **When the narrator meets a person he says** []
A) Glad to meet you B) Goodbye C) Good-riddance
7. **The speaker learnt to laugh** []
A) without heart B) with heart C) without teeth
8. **When the poet says 'Goodbye', it means** []
A) Glad to meet you B) Goodbye C) Good-riddance

Additional Questions (i) :

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6. **This stanza is a conversation between** []
A) a father and his son B) a person and his neighbour
C) two childhood friends
7. **"So, I have learnt like a fixed portrait smile." What has the poet learnt ?** []
A) to carry his natural behaviour B) act according to situation
C) to draw smiling portraits

8. "And I have learned too after being bored." What was the poet bored about ? []

- A) childhood simplicity
- B) innocence and honesty
- C) falseness and artificiality

Additional Questions (ii) :

6. What does the speaker say when he meets a person ? []

- A) Glad to meet you
- B) Nice talking to you
- C) Good-riddance

7. What has the speaker learned about shaking hands ? []

- A) to shake hands with heart
- B) to shake hands without heart
- C) not to shake hands

8. How, according to the speaker, do people feel talking to others now ? []

- A) bored
- B) nice
- C) amazing

16. Read the following stanza.

But believe me, son.
I want to be what I used to be
when I was like you. I want
to unlearn all these muting things.
Most of all, I want to relearn
how to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror
shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs !

Now, answer the following questions. 3 x 1 = 3

6. The poem "Once upon a Time" is []

- A) The positive influence of the memories of dear friend
- B) Revolves around two neighbours who disagree on the need for a walled boundary
- C) A lament over the lost warmth in human relations

7. The narrator wants to be []

- A) as he was in his childhood
- B) a modern man
- C) a man of western culture

8. He wants to mute []

- A) all the old things
- B) all the expressionless things
- C) all food items

Additional Questions (i) :

6. 'But believe me, son.' Why does the poet use the word 'believe' ? []

- A) to make his son believe his words
- B) to make his son divert from his words.
- C) to make his son forget his problems

7. '..... my teeth like a snake's bare fangs !' Find out the figure of speech used. []

- A) Metaphor
- B) Simile
- C) Hyperbole

8. 'I want to be what I used to be.' What does this mean ? []

- A) The poet wants to be truthful again how he was in the past.
- B) The poet was truthful at one time and now he is not.
- C) He wants to learn it from his son.

Additional Questions (ii) :

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6. **This stanza is a conversation between** []

- A) a father and his son.
- B) a person and his neighbour.
- C) two childhood friends.

7. **This stanza says that the speaker** []

- A) wants his son not to grow as an adult.
- B) has a deep desire to go back to the innocence of childhood.
- C) asks his son to laugh only before the mirror.

8. **What does the speaker want to relearn ?** []

- A) How to become a child
- B) How to see a snake's bare fangs
- C) How to behave in a natural way

17. **Read the following stanza.**

So show me, son,
how to laugh; show me how
I used to laugh and smile
once upon a time when I was like you.

Now, answer the following questions.

3 x 1 = 3

6. **The poet asks his son** []

- A) to show him how to laugh
- B) to tell him about his childhood
- C) to learn how to laugh

7. **The poet smiled** **in his childhood.** []

- A) with heart
- B) with teeth
- C) without heart

8. **The speaker of this stanza is** []

- A) a young man
- B) a little son
- C) a father

18. **Read the following lines.**

But believe me, son.
I want to be what I used to be
When I was like you. I want
to unlearn all these muting things.
Most of all, I want to relearn
How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror

Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!
So show me, son,
How to laugh; show me how
I used to laugh and smile
once upon a time when I was like you.

Now, answer the following questions.

3 x 1 = 3

6. The poet asks his son to show him how to laugh because []
- A) he has forgot to laugh with his heart B) he was in deep sorrow
C) he was in financial problem
7. 'So show me son, once upon, a time when I was like you.' What do these lines suggest ? []
- A) The speaker's positive attitude
B) The speaker's eagerness to change his attitude
C) The speaker's unwillingness to change his attitude
8. The speaker wants to learn from his son because his son []
- A) is not corrupted by the ways of the world
B) is more informed
C) knows about good manners more than his father

Q.No. 11 - 15 (C. Reading)

5 Marks

19. Read the following passage.

Falling for her beauty and intelligence, as also the dowry which her father offered, a young man tied the three sacred knots around her neck, made her the housewife to a household and said to her, 'Look, ammadu, this is your home.' Then the housewife immediately pulled the end of her sari and tucked it in at the waist and swabbed the entire house and decorated the floor with muggulu designs. The young man promptly praised her work. 'You are dexterous at swabbing the floor - even more dexterous in drawing the muggulu. Sabash, keep it up.' He said it in English, giving her a pat on the shoulder in appreciation. Overjoyed, the housewife began living with swabbing as the chief mission in her life. She scrubbed the house spotlessly clean at all times and beautifully decorated it with multi-coloured designs. That's how her life went on, with a sumptuous and ceaseless supply of swabbing cloths and muggu baskets.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

11. What were the good qualities of the housewife described in the passage above ?
A.
12. Who is referred to as 'Ammadu' ?
A.

13. 'A young man tied the three sacred knots around her neck' means []

- A) A young man married a woman.
- B) A young man caught her neck.
- C) A young man treated her sacredly.

14. The housewife was overjoyed because of []

- A) her winning in singing competition B) the young man's praising
- C) her performance in examinations at school

15. The young man was []

- A) the son of the housewife
- B) the husband of the housewife
- C) the grandson of the housewife

20. Read the following passage.

But one day while scrubbing the floore, the housewife suddenly asked herself, 'What is my name?' The query shook her up. Leaving the mopping cloth and the muggu basket there itself. She stood near the window scratching her head, lost in thoughts. 'What is my name - what is my name?' The house across the road carried a nameboard, Mrs M Suhasini, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, 'X' College. Yes she too had a name as her neighbour did - 'How could I forget like that? In my scrubbing zeal I have forgotten my name - what shall I do now?' The housewife was perturbed. Her mind became totally restless. Somehow she finished her daubing for the day.

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

11. What was the query made by the housewife ?

A.

12. Why did the query shake her up?

A.

13. She was lost in thoughts []

- A) in remembering her name B) in cleaning the house
- C) in mopping the floor

14. The housewife forgot her name []

- A) in remembering her name B) in her scrubbing zeal
- C) while carrying the basket

15. Her mind became restless as she []

- A) was trying to retrieve her name from her memory
- B) was cleaning the floor then
- C) was thinking of new muggulu designs.

21. Read the following passage.

Meanwhile, the maidservant arrived. Hoping at least she would remember, the housewife asked her, 'Look, ammayi, do you know my name?'

'What is it, amma?' said the girl. 'What do we have to do with names of mistresses?' You are only a mistress to us - the mistress of such and such a white-storeyed house, ground floor means you.'

'Yes, true, of course, how can you know, poor thing?' thought the housewife.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

11. What did the housewife hope ?

A.

12. Who are ammyi and amma ?

A.

13. The mistress in the passage was []

A) the maidservant B) the housewife C) the neighbour

14. The housewife asked the maidservant whether []

A) she knew what her name was B) she would come for work
C) she would wash clothes

15. Choose the TRUE statement among the following. []

A) The maidservant knew the name of the housewife.
B) The housewife remembered her name at last.
C) The housewife could not get her name from the maidservant.

22. Read the following passage.

The children came home from school for lunch in the afternoon. 'At least the children might remember my name' - the housewife hoped.

'Look here, children, do you know my name?" she asked.

They were taken aback.

'You are amma - your name is amma only - ever since we were born we have known only this, the letters that come are only in father's name - because everyone calls him by his name we know his name - you never told us your name - you don't even get letters addressed to your name,' the children said plainly. 'Yes, who will write letters to me?' Father and mother are there but they only make phone calls once in a month or two. Even my sisters are immersed with swabbing their house. Even if they met me in some marriage or kumkum ceremony, they chatted away their time talking about new muggulu or new dishes to cook, but no letters! The housewife was disappointed and grew more restless - the urge to know her own name somehow or the other grew stronger in her.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

11. What did the housewife hope ?

A.

12. How do the children call the housewife ?

A.

13. Pick the TRUE statement from the following. []

- A) The children knew their father's name.
- B) The children did not know their father's name.
- C) The children would call the housewife the mistress.

14. This passage says that []

- A) Father and mother write letters to her regularly.
- B) Letters come in the name of her husband only.
- C) Her sisters write letters to her.

15. What made the housewife grow restless ? []

- A) The urge to know her name
- B) The letters written by her father and mother
- C) The phone calls made by her father and mother

23. Read the following passage.

Now a neighbour came to invite her to a kumkum ceremony. The housewife asked her neighbour hoping she at least would remember her name. Giggling, the lady said, 'Somehow or other I haven't asked your name nor have you told me. Right-hand side, white storeyed - house or there she is, that pharmaceutical company manager's wife, if not that, that fair and tall lady, that's how we refer to you, that's all.' That's all that the other housewife could say.

It's no use. What can even my children's friends say - they know me only as Kamala's mother or some aunty, now my respected husband - is the only hope - if anyone remembers it, it is only me.

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

11. Who is the other housewife ?

A.

12. Why did the neighbour come ?

A.

13. The pharmaceutical company manager was []

- A) the housewife's husband
- B) a neighbour
- C) somebody in the village

14. ~~The~~housewife..... []

- A) told her neighbour about her name
- B) was asked her name by her heighbour
- C) was not asked or she told them her name

15. ~~Her children's friends know her as~~ []

- A) Kamala's mother
- B) a manager
- C) a principal

Additional Questions :

11. What does the word 'giggling' mean ?

A.

12. How did the housewife try to know her name ?

A.

13. ~~The answer given by the neighbour~~ []

- A) tells us the independent status of the housewife.
- B) shows us that how unimportant she was.
- C) gives proof that she was dependent on her husband.

14. ~~The word 'storeyed' means~~ []

- A) told a story
- B) floors in a building
- C) partitioned house

15. ~~The word 'pharmaceutical company' means~~ []

- A) a company that sells forms
- B) a company that deals with drugs
- C) a company that manufactures drugs

24. Read the following passage.

During the night meal, she asked him, 'Look here, I have forgotten my name - if you remember it, will you please tell me?'

The respected husband burst out laughing and said, 'What is it, dear, never has it happened before, you are talking about your name today. Ever since we were married I have got used to calling you only as yemai. You too never told me not to address you that way because you have a name of your own - what's happened now - Everyone calls you Mrs Murthy, don't they?'

'Not Mrs Murthy, I want my own name - what shall I do now?' she said in anguish.

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

11. Who forgot her name?

A.

12. Whom did she ask for her name?

A.

13. **The husband called his wife** []
A) Yemoi B) Ammaayi C) Darling
14. **Everybody calls her** []
A) Yemoi B) Mrs. Murthy C) Darling
15. **Choose the TRUE statement from the following.** []
A) The housewife was in anguish as she forgot her name.
B) The husband called her by name.
C) She was not given a name when she was born.

Additional Questions :

11. **Why did the husband laugh ?**
A.
12. **Who does 'the respected husband' refer to ?**
A.
13. **'never has it happened before' What has not happened ?** []
A) The housewife never worked hard.
B) The housewife was never worried about her future
C) The housewife never raised any question about her name.
14. **'Everyone calls you Mrs Murthy, don't they?' This means that** []
A) She need not worry about anything.
B) She need not worry about her name.
C) She need not work for her home anymore.
15. **Why did the problem of name arise ?** []
A) As she was busily immersed with household chores
B) As she was not educated
C) As she was not called by name by her children

25. **Read the following passage.**

'What's there, you choose a new name, some name or other,' the husband advised.

'Very nice - your name is Satyanarayana Murthy; will you keep quiet if I ask you to change your name to Siva Rao or Sundara Rao? I want my name only,' she said.

'It's all right, you are an educted woman - your name must be on the certificates - don't you have that much common sense - go and find out,' he advised her.

The housewife searched frantically for her certificates in the almirah - pattu saris, chiffon saris, handloom saris, voile saris, matching blouses, petticoats, bangles, beads, pearls, pins, kumkum barinas, silver plates, silver containers to keep sandalwood paste,

ornaments all things arranged in an orderly fashion. Nowhere could she find her certificates. Yes - after marriage she had never bothered to carry those certificates here.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

11. What is the name of the housewife's husband ?

A.

12. According to her husband, where should her name be ?

A.

13. The husband advised her

[]

A) to choose a new name

B) to forget her name

C) not to disturb him

14. She found her certificates

[]

A) in the almirah

B) on the attic

C) nowhere

15. Choose the TRUE statement among the following.

[]

A) The housewife was illiterate so she did not have certificates.

B) The housewife was trying to remember her name.

C) Siva Rao and Sundara Rao were brothers.

26. Read the following passage.

'Yes - I haven't brought them here - I shall go to my place, search for my certificates and enquire about my name, and return in a couple of days.' She asked for her husband's permission. 'Very nice! Must you go just for your name or what? If you go, who will scrub the house these two days?' said her lord. Yes, that was true - because she scrubbed better than the others, she had not allowed anyone else to do that job all these days. Everyone was busy with his or her own respective duties. He had his office - poor things, the children had their studies to take care of. Why should they bother about this chore, and she had been doing it all along - they just didn't know how to do it, of course.

But still, how to live without knowing one's name? It was all right all these days since the question had not occurred to her; now it was really hard to live without a name.

'Just for two days you manage somehow or other - untill and unless I go and get my name, I shall find it difficult to live,' she pleaded with her husband and managed to get out of the house.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

11. Who scrubbed the house all these days ?

A.

12. Who goes to his office ?

A.

13. **'Her lord' refers to** []
A) Lord Krishna B) Lord shiva C) her husband

14. **The husband gave** []
A) permission to go to her parent's village
B) her a new name
C) her a chance to remember her name

15. **She feels it difficult** []
A) to search for certificates B) to go to her parent's village
C) to live without knowing her name

27. **Read the following passage.**

'Why, dear daughter, have you come so suddenly? Are your children and husband all right? Why have you come along?'

Behind affectionate enquiries of the father and the mother there was a strain of suspicion. Recollecting immediately the purpose of her visit, the housewife asked her mother most pitifully, 'Amma, tell me, what is my name?'

'What is it amma, you are our elder daughter. We gave you education up to B.A. and got you married with fifty thousand rupees as dowry. We took care of your two deliveries - each time we alone bore the expenses of the maternity home. You have two children - your husband has a good job - a very nice person, too - your children are well-mannered.'

'It's not my history, amma - it's my name I want. At least tell me where my certificates are.'

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

11. **Who enquired her ?**

A.

12. **What appeared behind their affectionate enquiries ?**

A.

13. **The purpose of her visit was** []
A) knowing her name B) enquiring her parents C) meeting her friends

14. **According to her parents, the husband was** []
A) a man without name B) a simple man
C) a very nice man

15. **She wanted to know** []
A) her history B) about her husband's personality
C) her name

28. Read the following passage.

'I don't know, child. Recently we cleaned out the almirah of old papers and files and arranged some glassware in their place. Some importance files we kept in the attic - we shall search for them tomorrow. Now what is the hurry, don't worry about them - take a good bath and have your meal, child,' said the housewife's mother.

The housewife took a good bath and ate her meal, but she could not sleep. While scrubbing the house, humming happily, joyously, and making muggulu, she had never thought that she would have to face so many difficulties like this by forgetting her own name.

Dawn broke, but the search for the certificates among the files in the attic had not ended.

Now the wife asked everyone she met - she asked the trees - the anthills - the pond - the school where she had studied - the college. After all the shouting and the wailing, she met a friend - and succeeded in recovering her name.

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

11. What were arranged in place of the old papers and files in the almirah ?

A.

12. Who is referred to as 'child' in the first paragraph ?

A.

13. She could not sleep because []

A) she was tired B) she had to scrub the house

C) she could not remember her name

14. Her search for her certificates was []

A) successful B) unsuccessful C) ended successfully

15. She succeeded in recovering her name []

A) when she met a friend

B) when she found her certificates

C) when she met her parents

29. Read the following passage.

That friend was also like her - married, and a housewife like her, but she had not made swabbing the sole purpose of her life; surubbing was only a part of her life; she remembered her name the names of her friends. This particular friend recognized our housewife.

'Sarada! My dear Sarada!' she shouted and embraced her. The housewife felt like a person - totally parched and dried up, about to die of thirst - getting a drink of cool water from the new earthen kooja poured into her mouth with a spoon and given thus a new life. The friend did indeed give her a new life.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

11. Who called Sarada ?

A.

12. When did the housewife feel like a person ?

A.

13. The name of the friend was

[]

A) Sarada B) Pramila C) the maid

14. The sole purpose of the housewife became

[]

A) swabbing B) cooking C) designing

15. This passage says that

[]

A) Everybody should forget his / her name.

B) A friend remembered the housewife's name.

C) The housewife was very thirsty.

30. Read the following passage.

'You are Sarada. You came first in our school in the tenth class. You came first in the music competition conducted by the college. You used to paint good pictures too. We were ten friends altogether - I meet all of them some time or other. We write letters to each other. Only you have gone out of our reach! Tell me why are you living incognito?' her friend confronted her.

'Yes, Pramila - what you say is true. Of course I'm Sarada - until you said it I could not remember it - all the shelves of my mind were taken up with only me thing - how well I can scrub the floors. I remembered nothing else. Had I not met you, I would have gone mad,' said the housewife named Sarada.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

11. Who came first in school in the tenth class ?

A.

12. Who were living incognito ?

A.

13. Sarada used

[]

A) to paint good pictures

B) to scrub the classrooms at school

C) paint the walls of the school

14. The housewife was

[]

A) a music master

B) a bright student at school

C) a painting master

15. Her mind was filled with the thoughts of []

- A) scrubbing work B) her children C) her parents

31. Read the following passage.

Sarada returned home, climbed the attic and fished out her certificates, the pictures she had drawn - old albums, everything she succeeded in getting out. She also searched further and managed to find the prizes she had received in school and college.

Overjoyed, she returned home.

'You have not been here - look at the state of the house - it's like a choultry. Oh what a relief you are here, now it is like a festival for us,' said Sarada's husband.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

11. What did Sarada do after returning home ?

A.

12. What did she manage to find further ?

A.

13. She was overjoyed because []

- A) she succeeded in recovering her name and everything
B) she met her friends C) she enjoyed the company of her parents

14. Sarada's arrival at her in-law's house was []

- A) a disappointment B) a mad thing C) like a festival

15. The house was like a choultry because []

- A) the housewife cleaned it well.
B) the housewife was not there to scrub it well
C) the maidservant did not come

32. Read the following passage.

'Just scrubbing the floor does not make a festival. By the way, from now onwards don't call me yemoi geemoi. My name is Sarada - call me Sarada, understood ?

Having said that, she went inside, humming joyously.

Sarada who had always cared so much for discipline, keeping an eye on every corner, checking if there was dust, making sure things were properly arranged each in its correct and respective order, now sat on the sofa which had not been dusted for the last two days. She sat there showing the children an album of her painting that she had brought for them.

Now, answer the following questions.

5 x 1 = 5

11. Who considered 'scrubbing' a festival ?

A.

12. How did she want to be called ?

A.

13. The mood of Sarada was []

A) happy B) gloomy C) depressing

14. Sarada showed her children []

A) her certificates B) the prizes she received
C) an album of her paintings

15. Choose the TRUE statement among the following. []

A) Sarada kept the house clean after her arrival.
B) The husband cleaned the house well.
C) Sarada's children painted some pictures.

33. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Overjoyed, the housewife began living with swabbing as the chief mission in her life. She scrubbed the house spotlessly clean all times and beautifully decorated it with multi - coloured designs. That's how her life went on, with a sumptuous and ceaseless supply of swabbing cloths and muggu baskets.

But one day while scrubbing the floor, the housewife suddenly asked herself, 'What is my name ?' The query shook her up. Leaving the mopping cloth and the muggu basket there itself, she stood near the window scratching her head, lost in thoughts. 'What is my name - What is my name ?' The house across the road carried a name - board, Mrs. M. Suhasini, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, 'X' College. Yes, she too had a name as her neighbour did - 'How could I forget like that ? In my scrubbing zeal, I have forgotten my name - what shall I do now ?' The housewife was perturbed. Her mind became totally restless. Somehow she finished her daubing for the day.

Now, answer the following questions. 5 x 1 = 5

11. What do you think was the reason for her restlessness ?

A.

12. What would be your reaction if you were that woman ?

A.

13. According to the passage, how often does she spotlessly clean her house ? []

A) once in a week B) on every Friday
C) always (continuously)

14. 'The query shook her up.' According to the author, what was her state of mind mentioned here ? []

A) Her mind was full of joy. B) Her mind was full of questions.
C) Her mind was full of sadness.

15. Why does she scratch her head ?

[]

A) because of multi-coloured designs

B) because of her skilful swabbing

C) because of her loss of memory

SECTION - B : VOCABULARY : MARKS : 20

Q.No. 16 (Synonyms)

2 Marks

Edit the following passages correcting the underlined parts.

34. More (a) of the fun excitement in your life comes from use (b) your senses. Senses open up a world who (c) is full of sights, sounds, smells, tastes and things to touch. The sharp (d) your senses and the more you use it (e) more enjoyable each of this (f) world becomes for you. For instant, (g) a painter can see shades the shapes which little (h) gifted people could (i) not see.

A.

35. Longer (a) before Newton, Aristotle and Galileo have (b) done a lot of research on the subject of gravity. Aristotle stating (c) that a heavier object need (d) fall to the earth fastest (e) than a lighter one. Legend has in that Galileo disproved those (f) theory by throwing down objects with (g) different weights from a (h) leaning Tower of Pisa and proved that it (i) took practically the same time to the ground.

A.

36. Kodaikanal or Kodai hills are (a) a serene hill station who (b) remains still unspoilt by the evils of urbanisation. Set high to (c) the Palani hills at an altitude of over 2100 meters, Kodai hills is 120 km drive to (d) Madurai. Surrounded by natural forests, it has a lake which is spread out in a star shape over sixty acres. Kodai is endown (e) with thickly wooded slopes with water falls which fascinates (f) one and all. The all round beauty is so attraction (g) that one mayn't (h) resist visiting it again and again.

A.

37. Dharmasala is the principal township set to (a) the background of the Dhauladhar mountains. Pine forests covers (b) the hill sides and numerous streams cut a path from (c) them, allowing for exciting opportunities for fishing. Here is a hill resort who (d) is marvellously alive, yet so contemplative, when (e) the Buddhist faith, had (f) made it his residence. Dharmasala has lately grown in the nature for (g) a twin settlement - lower Dharmasala or (h) upper Dharmasala. It is still grow (i) into a bigger city of Himachal Pradesh.

A.

38. Some boys was (a) playing around a pond when they spotted a group of frogs hopping and swimming about by (b) the water. The boys began to throw rocks at the frogs and even competed against each other as to what (c) could his a (d) most frogs.

A.

39. A dog were (a) walking home in (b) his dinner, a large slab of meat, in his mouth. On his way home, he walking (c) by a river. Looking in the river, he saw another dog with an (d) handsome chunk of meat in his mouth.

A.

Q.No. 17 (Combining Sentences Using 'who/which/that') 1 Mark

40. Her sister is a pharmacist. Her sister is going to London for a conference.

(Combine the sentences with 'who')

A.

41. Her brother is a professor of English. He is visiting us this weekend.

(Combine the sentences with 'who')

A.

42. The flowers belong to the man. He has promised to give me once.

(Combine the sentences with 'who')

A.

43. The puppies belong to the man. The man has promised to give me one.

(Combine the sentences with 'who')

A.

44. There is a man standing at the bus stop. He is my uncle.

(Combine the sentences with 'who')

A.

45. This is the house. You have asked me for. (Combine the sentences with 'which')

A.

Q.No. 19 (Voice) 1 Mark

Change following sentences into Passive Voice.

Exercise - 1

46. We do not carry bedding.

A.

47. My parents had arranged my marriage.

June 2018

A.

48. Marriage had increases my responsibilities.

A.

49. A porter had carried my trunk.

A.

50. Education had made me shun physical labour.

A.

51. I gave him the can of wine.

Pre-final : 2018

A.

52. I did not know what was going on in his mind.

A.

53. My guilt and shame did not allow me to do so.

A.

54. Father had provided for my education.

A.

55. They had earned a greater degree of admiration and respect from the villagers.

A.

56. I asked the waiter to get us two cups of tea.

A.

57. I heard father's voice.

March 2018

A.

58. I noticed this for the first time.

A.

59. Give me an old pair.

A.

60. I could not convince him to buy a new pair.

A.

61. Reluctantly I gave him the hunting boots.

A.

Exercise - 2

62. Someone has stolen my purse.

A.

63. Someone has posted my parcel.

A.

64. We have warned him.

A.

65. No one has seen the new servant since last night.

A.

66. They haven't stamped the letter.

A.

67. We have to pick up fruits.

A.

68. The government has called out the troops.

A.

69. No one has taken out the cork.

A.

70. The police have caught the thief.

A.

71. Someone had cleaned my shoes.

A.

72. He had slashed the picture with a knife.

A.

73. The burglars had cut a big hole in the steel door.

A.

74. He had written a special edition for children.

A.

75. They had towed my car away.

A.

76. A lorry had knocked him down.

A.

77. Have you finished your homework ?

A.

78. Has he invited you to the party ?

A.

79. Has she answered all the questions ?

A.

80. Have they altered the notice ?

A.

81. Have you bought the dictionary ?

A.

Report the following exchanges into Reported Speech.

82. Son : I've passed my M.B.A. in first class.

Mom : Congratulations !

A.

83. Archana : Could you lend me some money ?

Sulochana : I'm afraid I can't help you.

A.

84. Passenger : Can I have two first class tickets, please ?

Conductor : I'm afraid it's full.

A.

85. Mother : So you have been hitting Keshav again.

Vijay : No, I haven't. Who told you that ?

A.

86. Kailash : Why don't you get up ? We can go for a long walk.

Dhanaraj : If you like, you can go.

A.

87. Daniel : The day after tomorrow you will receive the money.

Robert : I need the money today, not the day after tomorrow.

A.

Report the following into Reported Speech.

88. He said, "I did not have much to carry by way of luggage."

A.

89. My father said, "Don't worry, I myself will see you off at Dirang."

A.

90. Father said, "You are late."

A.

91. Father said, "Would you like to rest for some time ?"

A.

92. Hemanth said, "I am going to Nellore today."

A.

93. Father said, "I am thirsty."

A.

94. I said to the waiter, "Give us two cups of tea."

A.

95. Father said to me, "Do you have a pair of old shoes?"

A.

96. My father protested, "Give me an old pair."

A.

Q.No. 21 (Combining Sentences Using Adverbs)

13 Mark

Combining sentences using adverbs 'as/since/because/when/in spite of/such
that / although'.

Exercise - 1

97. Father had never worn shoes. His feet developed cracks.

March 2019

(Combine the sentences using 'as'.)

A.

98. I woke up late. I missed my school bus.

SA - I : 2016-17

(Combine the sentences using 'as'.)

A.

99. He got poor marks in his exams. He did not study well.

SA - I : 2017-18

(Combine the sentences using 'because'.)

A.

100. Sarvaani wanted to watch a movie. She booked a ticket online.

SA - I : 2017-18

(Combine the sentences using 'as'.)

A.

101. The boy was about to come down the stairs. Then it crumbled down.

SA-I : 2017-18

(Combine the sentences using 'when'.)

A.

102. Lavanya has been ill. She wanted to apply for leave.

SA - I : 2017-18

(Combine the sentences using 'since'.)

A.

103. The roads were not good. He preferred less luggage.

SA - I : 2018-19

(Combine the sentences using 'as'.)

A.

104. He arrived at the station late. He missed the train.

SA - I : 2018-19

(Combine the sentence using 'since'.)

A.

105. It is a very boring film. Nobody watched it even once. SA - I : 2019-20
(Combine the sentence using 'such that'.)

A.

Exercise - 2

106. The rain had stopped. He went out. (Combine the sentences with 'when'.)

A.

107. The piper had played. The children danced. (Combine the sentences with 'when')

A.

108. Strike iron. It is hot. (Combine the sentence with 'when')

A.

109. Mahatma Gandhi got married. He was a small boy. (Combine the sentence with 'when')

A.

110. I was young and strong. Yet I was physically useless.
(Combine the sentences with 'In spite of'.)

A.

111. I was seriously ill. I went to the doctor. (Combine the sentences with 'Since'.)

A.

Q.No. 23 (Combining Sentences Using 'either..or' / 'neither..nor') 1 Mark

Combine the following sentences using 'either..or' / 'neither..nor'.

Exercise - 1

112. The narrator did not want to leave behind his wife. He did not want to go to a far-off place.

A.

113. His guilt did not allow him to carry his luggage. His shame did not allow him to carry his luggage.

A.

114. He did not utter a word. His father did not utter a word.

A.

115. His white-collar job caused this self-consciousness. His pride caused this self-consciousness.

A.

116. His father did not like him to carry his luggage. His people did not like to carry his luggage.

A.

117. Give me hunting boots. Give me leather shoes.

A.

Exercise - 2

118. You can stay here. You can come with us.

A.

119. It was Venu who received the message. It was Ravi who received the message.

A.

120. I drink coffee. I drink tea.

A.

121. You can go by train. You can go by bus.

A.

122. He doesn't like pizza. He doesn't like pasta.

A.

123. Suneetha doesn't like Rome. Suneetha doesn't like Paris.

A.

124. He was not to blame for the mistake. His wife was not to blame for the mistake.

A.

125. He doesn't like coffee. He doesn't like tea.

A.

126. If you need the help don't ask Sita. Don't ask Suneetha.

A.

127. We can't go to swimming. We can't go to walking.

A.

Q.No. 24 (Changing a Sentence of 'too..to' Using 'So..that') 1 Mark

Exercise - 1

Rewrite the following sentences using 'so...that'.

128. The narrator felt too lethargic to attend his duties.

A.

129. The village is too hilly to travel for the people.

A.

130. Most of the villages were too busy to help the narrator.

A.

131. My father was too fast to catch up.

A.

132. The narrator was physically too useless to carry the trunk.

A.

133. Father appeared too tired to say anything.

A.

134. The road is too uneven to walk barefooted.

A.

135. Father was too happy to utter a word of thanks.

A.

136. The narrator was too proud to carry his own luggage.

A.

137. The tea is too hot for me to drink.

A.

Exercise - 2

Combine the following sentences using 'so..that'.

138. The narrator was very lethargic and tiring. He wanted to extent his leave.

A.

139. The villagees were very busy in the fields. The narrator could not find anyone who could carry his luggage.

A.

140. The narrator's financial constraints were very heavy. He decided to join his duty.

A.

141. He walked very fast. He could catch up his father very soon.

A.

142. The narrator's father was very thirsty. He drank the mug of wine at one go.

A.

143. The narrator was very clever and industrious. He could realize his father's dreams.

A.

144. The road was very uneven. It hurt while walking.

A.

145. Narrator's father was very poor. He could not buy a pair of shoes.

A.

146. Narrator's father was very happy. His face lighted up with contentment.

A.

147. The narrator was physically very useless. He could not carry his own trunk.

A.

Exercise - 3

Combine the following sentences using 'so...that'.

148. His feet are very big. He cannot find shoes of his size.

A.

149. Our teacher teaches very clearly. Everyone can understand her.

A.

150. It was very dark. I could not see him clearly.

A.

151. The day was very hot. No one could go out.

A.

152. The film was very boring. Nobody watched it.

A.

153. The earthquake was very destructive. Most people lost their homes.

A.

154. The question paper was very easy. I answered all the questions.

A.

155. The picnic is very wonderful. I don't want to go home.

A.

156. He was very lazy. He could not even polish his shoes.

A.

157. The film was very moving. I cried in the end.

A.

Q.No. 25 (Combining Sentences Using 'If')

1 Mark

Combine the following sentences using 'If'.

Exercise - 1

158. Holiday continues to over an extended period. Lethargy creeps in.

A.

159. His marriage had increased his responsibilities. He decided to join his duties.

A.

160. The villagers were busy in the fields. I would not find anyone to carry my luggage.

A.

161. Education had made me shun physical labour. Otherwise I would have carried my luggage.

A.

162. I walked fast. I caught up my father.

A.

163. I walked fast. I was tired.

A.

Exercise - 2

164. I am not a bird. I cannot fly.

A.

165. I don't have wings. I cannot fly.

A

166. Wishes are not horses. Fools cannot ride.

A.

167. I am not the Prime Minister. I cannot bring down the prices.

A.

168. I don't win the lottery. I cannot donate all the money to the poor.

A.

169. I see a tiger. I climb up a tree.

A.

170. I don't have heaps of money. I eat with a golden spoon.

A.

171. The earth doesn't stop spinning. We will all fly off it.

A.

172. He is very shy. He does not enjoy parties.

A.

173. I can't drive. I can't buy a car.

A.



Q.No. 26 (a & b) (Suitable Propositions)**1 Mark****Fill in the blanks with suitable propositions given in brackets.**

174. My parents were truly proud _____ me. (of / off)
175. He thoughtfully looked _____ the sun for a moment. (at / by)
176. My trunk had been carried _____ a porter. (of / by)
177. Don't worry. I myself will see you _____ at Dirang (at / off)
178. You don't have to spend money _____ new shoes. (at / on)
179. I looked _____ my father's bare feet. (at / into)

Q.No. 27 (Suitable Forms of the Verbs)**2 Marks****Fill the blanks with suitable form of the verb given in the brackets. 4 x 1/2 = 2****Exercise - 1**

180. I finally _____ (decide) to go to my work place, as marriage _____ (increase) my responsibilities. **March 2019**
181. A large crowd _____ (gather) at our place the day I was to leave. People _____ (come) to wish me luck. **June 2018**
182. I _____ (see) that the road we _____ (come) by looked like a giant motionless rope. **March 2018**
183. After I _____ (finish) my homework, I _____ (go) to bed. **March 2017**
184. After I _____ (brush) my teeth, I took my breakfast. **SA - I : 2016-17**
185. Grandpa gave it to your mother before he _____ (die). **SA - II : 2016-17**

Exercise - 2

186. On my way home, from the bus stop, my trunk _____ (carry) by a porter. But now I could not find anyone who could carry my trunk.
187. It was 10.20 when I _____ (leave) for Dirang. My father _____ already (leave).
188. My father _____ (provide) for my education and I _____ (be) able to realize his dreams.
189. It _____ (be) through me that they _____ (earn) a greater degree of admiration and respect from the villagers.
190. Finally we _____ (reach) Dirang. The bus from Tawang _____ (not reach) Dirang yet.
191. I _____ (see) the road we _____ (come) by looked like a giant motionless rope.
192. I _____ (not notice) the road was uneven. I _____ (not have) to since I was wearing a pair of hunting boots.
193. Never having worn shoes, his feet _____ (develop) cracks.
194. My parents _____ (arrange) my marriage according to the customs of our tribal society.

Exercise - 3

195. Sunitha never _____ (see) a bear before she was transferred to Maredmilli.
196. Sindhu _____ (close) the doors because she heard loud noises from outside.
197. I never _____ (meet) him after I _____ (leave) India.
198. I _____ (check) my wallet and saw I still _____ (have) around Rs. 40 with me.
199. He _____ (stop) his business after he became old.
200. I never _____ (eat) haleem before I _____ (visit) Hyderabad.

Exercise - 4

201. She _____ just (have) her lunch.
202. Since my father _____ (join) this post, he _____ not (take) a bribe.
203. She _____ (not cook) her breakfast yet.
204. She _____ (not open) the door because she _____ (wash) her hair.
205. He _____ (score) a century a week ago.
206. I _____ (know) her since 1995.
207. I _____ (write) six letters since morning.
208. He _____ (live) in London for two years when I went there.
209. I _____ (find) that he _____ (go) recently out.
210. I _____ (find) that my pocket _____ (pick).

Exercise - 5

211. Sujatha _____ (arrive) at the station before the train _____ (come).
212. The doctor arrived after the patient _____ (die).
213. I _____ (buy) the ticket as soon as I _____ (board) the bus.
214. She _____ (start) to go to market before it _____ (rain) heavily.
215. He _____ (complete) his homework before he _____ (go) to bed.
216. I _____ (finish) my dinner before my father _____ (come).
217. I _____ (fall) seriously ill before I _____ (meet) my family doctor.
218. I _____ (lock) the door before I _____ (go) out to meet my friend at a restaurant.
219. Kohli _____ (complete) his century before we _____ (reach) the stadium.
220. When we _____ (reach) the stadium the match _____ already (begin).
221. When we _____ (reach) the station, the train _____ already (leave).
222. All the huts _____ already (burn) down, when the fire engine _____ (arrive).
223. When we _____ (reach) the theatre, the main film _____ already (begin).
224. The teacher asked me why I _____ (not attend) the school the previous day.



Fill in the blanks with suitable articles. (Mark the omission of the article with 'x' mark.)

Exercise - 1

225. I did not have much to carry by way of luggage - just _____ trunk. Ours is _____ hilly terrain, without any motorable roads.
226. I had come _____ home this time round for _____ special purpose. My parents had arranged my marriage, according to _____ customs of our tribal society.
227. On my way home from _____ bus stop, my trunk had been carried by _____ porter.
228. But now most of _____ villagers were busy in _____ fields.
229. In fact, carrying _____ trunk should not have been such _____ worry for me.
230. After all, I was _____ government officer and _____ idea of _____ people seeing me carry my own luggage was not at all amusing.
231. Otherwise, for _____ young man like me it should not have been _____ issue to carry _____ 20 kilo chest on my back.
232. "Finally, my father came up with _____ solution. "Don't worry. I myself will see you off at _____ Dirang."
233. _____ Father was quiet for some time. He thoughtfully looked at _____ sun for a moment.
234. I gave him _____ can of wine. He poured himself _____ mug and handed me _____ can.
235. So, this was _____ picture: my father carrying my luggage on his back and me following him with _____ tiny bag in my hand.
236. It was through me that they had earned _____ greater degree of admiration and respect from _____ villagers.
237. We had some time in _____ hand. We entered _____ tea shop and sat facing each other.
238. a) I asked _____ waiter to get us two cups of tea.
b) "Do you have _____ pair of old shoes?"
239. Never having worn shoes, his feet developed cracks and somehow resembled those of _____ elephant. I noticed this for _____ first time.
240. a) "Give me _____ old pair."
b) "I couldn't convince him to buy _____ new pair."
241. a) Reluctantly I gave him _____ hunting boots that I was wearing.
b) I noticed my father's face lighting up with _____ contentment.
242. I saw that _____ road we had come by looked like _____ giant motionless rope.

Exercise - 2

243. a) She is afraid of _____ rats.
b) John collects _____ stamps.
244. a) _____ life is complicated.
b) My brother loves _____ horses.
245. a) _____ sun rises in _____ east.
b) _____ Earth moves round _____ sun.
246. a) _____ Mary lives in _____ Switzerland.
b) _____ Books are useful.
247. a) She is _____ university student.
b) He saw _____ one-eyed beggar.
248. He is _____ officer but his wife is _____ housewife.
249. He is _____ MLA but his wife is _____ MP.
250. Agassi is _____ American but his wife Steffigraph is _____ European.
251. a) He is _____ heir to his grandfather's property.
b) I will talk to you in _____ hour.
252. a) _____ violin is more difficult than _____ piano.
b) He prefers _____ cricket to _____ football.

Q.No. 29 (Expressing a Suggestion / Advise Using 'It's time')

1 Mark

Exercise - 1

253. The narrator took six months of leave for his marriage. He had got into debt. You think he has delayed in joining his duty. Express the same idea using 'It's time'.
- A.
254. The narrator's father left for Dirang a good while ago. But the narrator has not yet started. You think that the narrator is late. Express the same idea using 'It' quite time.'
- A.
255. The narrator's father is thirsty. It is very sunny. He wants to drink some wine. You think is very late for him to drink some wine. Express the same idea using 'It's quite time.'
- A.
256. When the narrator and his father reached Dirang, the bus from Tawang had not yet reached Dirang. The narrator thought it should have already come. Express the same idea using 'It's high time.'
- A.

257. Until the narrator's father asked for shoes, the narrator has not noticed that his father's feet have developed cracks and they hurt him while walking on the road that is uneven and full of pebbles. You think the narrator should have already noticed the cracks on his father's feet. Express the same idea using 'It's high time.'

A.

Exercise - 2

258. Your car has already been damaged. You have to buy a new car. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

259. You take your dinner at 9 p.m. every day. It is already 10 p.m. You've not taken your dinner. You think it is already late. Express the same idea using 'It's quite time.'

A.

260. Your friend's hair has grown very long. You think it's already very late for him to have his hair cut. Express the same idea using 'It's time'.

A.

261. Your friend is planning to go to France for higher studies. He wanted to learn French. But he has not started learning French. You think it is already very late for him to learn French. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

262. Your teacher asked you to read the book 'University of Success'. You've not learnt it. The deadline is coming closer. How would you express the same idea using 'It's time'.

A.

263. Your father has not paid the premium for his insurance. You think it is overdue. Advise him to pay his premium using 'It's high time'.

A.

264. Your teacher asked you to buy 'Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary' a week ago. But your friend has not bought it yet. You think it is already late for him to buy the dictionary. Express the same idea using 'It's quite time'.

A.

265. The child is 6 years old. He has not yet been admitted in school. You think it is very late for him to be admitted in school. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

266. Your teacher asked you to learn the poem by heart. But your friend has not learnt it yet. You think it is already very late for him to learn the poem by heart. Express the same idea using 'It's time'.

A.

267. Your friend sent a parcel to you a week ago. But you have not yet received it. You think it is already late. Express the same idea using 'It's high time'.

A.

Q.No. 30 (Giving an Advice or Suggestion)

1 Mark

268. Your uncle has been losing weight. Advise him to see a doctor.

A.

269. Your friend has been wasting her money on expensive clothes. Advise her to be more careful with her money.

A.

270. Your friend has started smoking. Tell him that smoking is wrong.

A.

271. Your friend has toothache and did not see a doctor. Advise him to see a dentist.

A.

Q.No. 31 (Changing a Sentence into a Polite Request)

1 Mark

Change the following into a polite request.

272. Rama to a stranger : I want to borrow your pen.

A.

273. John to a co-passenger in a train : Shut the window.

A.

274. You to your teacher : I want to leave the room.

A.

275. You to stranger : "Show me the way to Bus-stand."

A.

Q.No. 32 (Identifying the Expression)

1 Marks

What do the following sentence mean? Put a () mark against the right answer.

276. We have nothing to do this evening. Shall we see a film this evening ?

a) question [] b) request []

c) suggestion [] d) offer []

277. My uncle is visiting me this afternoon. Could I leave the office a little early ?

a) asking a question [] b) making a suggestion []

c) making an offer [] d) seeking permission []

278. Can I see the manager ?

- a) making a suggestion [] b) seeking permission []
c) making an offer [] d) seeking permission []

279. Could you lend me your pen ?

- a) making a request [] b) asking a question []
c) making a suggestion [] d) seeking help

280. Shall I do it for you ?

- a) offering help [] b) making a request []
c) seeking help [] d) seeking information []

281. You will sit here, will you ?

- a) seeking information [] b) warning []
c) offering help [] d) suggesting []

282. Perhaps you would apologize for your rudeness.

- a) suggesting [] b) demanding []
c) hoping [] d) enquiring []

283. I'd be glad if you could attend the function.

- a) ordering [] b) thanking []
c) inviting [] d) stating []

SECTION - C : CREATIVE EXPRESSION : MARKS : 15

Textual Discourses

Q.No. 33 (a) (Conversation)

5 Marks

'A' Reading

284. You have read that the narrator finally reached Dirang with his father carrying his trunk in the lesson, 'The Journey'. As soon as they reached Dirang, they entered a tea shop. The narrator asked the waiter to get them two cups of tea. As he was going to take his first sip, he heard father's voice, "Do you have a pair of old shoes?"

Now, write a possible conversation between the narrator and his father. June 2017

A.

285. A large crowd gathered at our place the day I was to leave. People had come to wish me luck.

Imagine that there were four persons in the crowd- Saif, Dev, Ali and Dinesh. Write an imaginary conversation to the situation. You should keep the above context in mind while writing it. Imagine that the writer's name was Maurya.

A.



286. The narrator finally did decide to go. He did not have much to carry by way of luggage - just a trunk. Theirs is hilly terrain, without any motorable roads - and there is no certainty that they are ever going to have any roads. In any case, while coming home they do not carry bedding. Besides, he had come home this time round for a special purpose: to get married. His parents had arranged his marriage, according to the customs of their tribal society. Time flew, and five months into his marriage he realized it. Initially he thought of extending his leave - even taking unpaid leave. But after some dilly-dallying, he finally decided against it because marriage had increased his responsibilities and he had got into debt. On his way home from the bus stop, his trunk had been carried by a porter. The problem now was they couldn't find anyone who could help him carry the trunk to the bus stop. At another time of the year, they would have easily found someone to help him, but now most of the villagers were busy in the fields. Nobody had time to spare for him. In fact, carrying the trunk should not have been such a worry for him except that his education had made him shun physical labour. After all, he was a government officer and the idea of people seeing him carry his own luggage was not at all amusing. Otherwise, for a young man like him it should not have been an issue to carry a 20-kilo chest on his back.

Finally, his father came up with a solution.

What would be the conversation between the narrator and his father ?

A.



'C' Reading

287. In the lesson 'What is my Name?' the housewife Sarada forget her name in her scrubbing zeal and busy household work. She asked her husband about her name. He advised to go her village and search in certificates. After recollecting her name Sarada was overjoyed and returned home.

Write a possible conversation between Sarada and her husband after her return from her mother's house.

June 2018

A.



288. In the lesson 'What is my Name ?' you have read that Sarada forgot her name in her scrubbing zeal. She was very anxious to know about her name. Her husband, children and neighbours couldn't tell her name. Even her parents couldn't help her. Finally she met her childhood friend Pramila and succeeded in knowing her name.

Now write a possible conversation between Pramila and Sarada.

A.

Q.No. 33 (b) (Description)

5 Marks

'A' Reading

289. In the story 'The Journey', you have read that the writer left his newly-wed wife at home to join his duty. On the way, he watched his father carrying his luggage. At the bus stop his father asked him an old pair of shoes. After this, the writer got into his bus. The bus started moving.

SA - I : 2016-17

Now, describe the thoughts of the writer reflecting the incidents mentioned above.

A.



290. In the lesson 'The Journey', the author allowed his father to carry the luggage. He felt that it was improper for him to let his father carry the luggage. His education and his white-collar job, however, didn't allow him to carry the luggage by himself. Then the author realized his mistake and felt guilty of his behaviour.

Now, describe his feelings and attitude towards his father.

June 2018

A.

'B' Reading

291. In the poem 'Once upon a Time', the poet compare and contrasts the changes in the nature of the people as the civilization advanced. He speaks regretfully about her present time. The relationships are not warm nowadays. Artificiality shows everywhere.

Now, describe his feelings and attitude towards the past and present personality of the people as well as the society.

June 2019

A.



'C' Reading

292. You have read the story "What is My Name ?". In this story Sarada forgot her name. Describe the thoughts of Sarada after she had succeeded in knowing her name.

A.

Q.No. 34 (a) (Diary Entry)

5 Marks

'A' Reading

293. In the lesson 'The Journey' the narrator did not want to return to work. Imagine you are the narrator and write a diary entry about your lethargy.

A.

294. In the lesson "The Journey", you have read about how the narrator's father helped him reach Dirang. Imagine that the narrator realized his mistake and felt guilty of his attitude towards his father.

Now imagine yourself as the narrator and attempt a diary entry of that day.

A.



'C' Reading

295. In the lesson 'What is My Name?', Sarada finally finds her certificates and her painting album. Her disturbed mind finally finds peace and she is happy. That night she is elated and writes a diary entry noting her emotions.

Now, imagine you are Sarada and write a diary entry.

March 2017

A.

Q.No. 34 (b) (Writing Script for a Speech)

5 Marks

296. Prepare a speech on "The Adverse Effects of Education."

A.



297. Prepare a speech on the role of a mother in a family on the occasion of Mother's Day.

A.

Q.No. 35 (Farming 'Wh' Questions)

5 Marks

298. A young woman, before being a housewife. A woman, educated and cultured, and intelligent, and capable, quick-witted, (A) with a sense of humour and elegance.

Falling for her beauty and intelligence, as also the dowry (B) which her father offered, a young man tied the three sacred knots around her neck, made her the housewife to a household and said to her, 'Look, ammadu, this is your home.' Then the housewife immediately pulled the end of her sari and tucked it in at the waist and swabbed the entire house and decorated the floor with muggulu designs. The young man promptly praised her work. 'You are dexterous at swabbing the floor - even more dexterous in drawing the muggulu (C). Sabash, keep it up. 'He said it in English, giving her a pat on the shoulder in appreciation. Overjoyed, the housewife began living with swabbing as the chief mission in her life (D). She scrubbed the house spotlessly clean (E) at all times and beautifully decorated it with multi-coloured designs. That's how her life went on, with a sumptuous and ceaseless supply of swabbing cloths and muggu baskets.

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

299. But one day while scrubbing the floor, the housewife suddenly asked herself, 'What is my name ?' (A) The query shook her up, Leaving the mopping cloth and the muggu basket there itself, she stood near the window (B) scratching her head, lost in thoughts. 'What is my name - what is my name?' The house across the road carried a nameboard, Mrs M Suhasini, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, 'X' College (C). Yes, she too had a name as her neighbour did - 'How could I forget like that ? In my scrubbing zeal (D) I have forgotten my name - what shall I do now?' The housewife was perturbed (E). Her mind became totally restless. Somehow she finished her daubing for the day.

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

300. Now a neighbour (A) came to invite her to a kumkum seremony. The housewife asked her neighbour hoping she at least would remember her name. Giggling, the lady said, 'Somehow or other I haven't asked your name nor have you told me. Right-hand side, White storeyed-house or there she is, that pharmaceutical company manager's wife, (B) if not that, that fair and tall lady, (C) that's how we refer to you, that's all. That's all that the other housewife could say.

It's no use. What can even my children's friends say - They know my only as Kamala's mother or some aunty, (D) now my respected husband (E) - is the only hole - if anyone remembersit, it is only he.

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

301. The respected husband burst out laughing and said, 'What is it, dear, never has it happend before, you are talking about your name (A) today. Ever since we were married I have got used to calling you only as yemoi (B) You too never told me not to address you that way (C) because you have of your own - what's happened now - Everyone calls you Mrs. Murthy (D) , don't they?'

'Not Mrs. Murthy, I want my own name - what shall I do now ?' she said in anguish.

'What's there, you choose a new name, some name or other,' (E) the husband advised.

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

302. 'What is it amma, you are our elder daughter. We gave you education up to B.A. and got you married with fifty thousand rupees (A) as dowry. We (B) took care of your two deliveries - each time we along bore the expenses of the maternity home. You have two children (C) - your husband has a good job - a very nice person (D) , too - your children are well-mannered (E) .'

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

303. Dawn broke, but the search for the certificates (A) among the files in the attic (B) had not ended.

Now the wife asked everyone she met - she asked the trees - the anthills - the pond - the school (C) where she had studied - the college. After all the shouting and the wailing, she met a friend (D) - and succeeded in recovering her name (E).

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.

304. 'Sarada (A)! My dear Sarada! she shouted and embraced her. The housewife felt like a person (B) - totally parched and dried up, about to die of thirst (C) - getting a drink of cool water from the new earthen kooja (D) poured into her mouth with a spoon and given thus a new life. The friend (E) did indeed give her a new life - 'You are Sarada. You came first in our school in the tenth class. You came first in the music competition'

Now frame 'WH' questions to get the underlined parts in the passage as answers.

A.



PAPER - II

SECTION - A : READING COMPREHENSION : MARKS : 15

Q.No. 1 - 5 (Interpretation of Non-verbal Information) 5 Marks

1 Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Table

Source : The Penguin India Reference Year Book, 2006

1 What does the table show ?

A.

2 Which is the oldest building in the table ?

A.

3 Which building has the maximum number of floors ? []

A) Sears Tower B) Taipei 101 C) Empire State Building

4 In which city is the Central Plaza located ? []

A) Shanghai B) Hong Kong C) Chicago

5 Which is the correct statement among the following ? []

A) The tallest building Taipei 101 was built in the year 2003.

B) The tallest building Taipei 101 was locted in Chicago.

C) The tallest duilding Taipei 101 located in Taipei was built in the year 2004.

2 Study the following bar graph and answer the questions that follow.

Image

1 How many years are being taken into account ?

A.

2 When were the least number of CDMA phones sold ?

A.

3 In which year are the maximum number of GSM phones expected to be sold ? []

A) 2003 B) 2007 C) 2009

4 Is the number of CDMA units increasing or decreasing between 2003 & 2007 ? []

A) Increasing B) Decreasing C) Doesn't change

5 Which of the following statement is correct ? []

A) The usage of CDMA phones is decreasing over the years.

B) The usage of GSM phones is increasing over the years.

C) The usage of GSM phones increased till 2007 and then it started to decrease.

3. Study the given pie-chart and answer the questions that follow.

Image

1. How many TV channels are shown in the diagram ?

A.

2. Which is the most preferred TV channel for watching news ?

A.

3. If there are 1000 viewers, how many watch India TV ? []

- A) 10 B) 100 C) 1000

4. What is the percentage of viewers who watch Zee News ? []

- A) 15% B) 10% C) 30%

5. State which of the following sentences is correct : []

- A) The viewership of Aaj Tak is double that of Zee News.
B) The viewership of Aaj Tak is double that of India TV.
C) The viewership of Aaj Tak is half of that of NDTV.

4. Study the following Pie diagram which shows a survey done on 1200 students who have completed class 10 and chosen different career options and answer the questions given below.

Image

1. How many students want to join Intermediate course ?

A.

2. What does the above pie diagram show ?

A.

3. The number of students want to join Vocational courses is []

- A) 36 B) 60 C) 24

4. How many students are left as dropouts ? []

- A) 60 B) 70 C) 50

5. Which of the following statements is correct ? []

- A) The least number of students want to join Polytechnic course.
B) The highest number of students want to join Intermediate course.
C) The given pie diagram shows a survey done on 1300 students.

5. Read the following passage carefully.

A noise is sound that is unpleasant to the ears. However, a noise unpleasant to one person may be pleasant to another. In scientific terms, noise is made by an irregular pattern of sound waves. There are a number of things which make our world unpleasantly or even dangerously noisy, such as jet aircraft taking off, road drills, heavy traffic or loudspeakers. The sound waves bang into structures and cause them to vibrate, giving rise to noise. In the process the ears get damaged. In younger people deafness can be caused by too loud noise or from prolonged exposure to loud noise as produced by too much amplification in a discotheque or by machines in a factory. The noise depends on the energy the sound waves carry. Decibel scale is used to measure loudness of sound.

Now, answer the following questions.

6. Define noise.

A.

7. Which thing makes our world dangerously noisy ?

A.

8. Prolonged exposure to loud noise should be avoided by the younger people because

.....

[]

A) it causes deafness.

B) it causes headache.

C) it disturbs concentration.

9. Too much amplification should be avoided in a discotheque because

[]

A) high pitch destroys sweetness.

B) it produces prolonged loud noise.

C) it causes mental strain.

10. Choose the correct one among the three statements basing on the information given in the above passage.

[]

A) Noise is made by a regular pattern of sounds.

B) Decibel scale is used to measure loudness of sound.

C) The sound of loudspeakers is a pleasant one.

6. Read the following passage carefully.

Whales are normally gentle. Jacques Cousteau in his book, 'The Whale : Mighty Monarch of the Sea', testified, to the whale's self-control. In all his years of diving, he says, "Not a single man has been hurt during out sometimes hazardous whale encounters. Indeed whales show every sign of wishing to spare man from harm."

Many whales exhibit strong family ties. The young remain with their parents for up to 15 years or more. Like reindeer and other nomadic land mammals, such migrating species as humpbacks and grey whales in herds or pods, and travel seasonally between feeding and breeding grounds.

In times of stress, whales look after one another. A group migrates at the speed of the slowest baby. When a member is wounded or sick, the other refuse to abandon it. They may cradle it between them or support it on their backs, so it can breathe. A whole loyal group could easily be killed off by whalers.

Maternal instincts are also highly developed. Because a calf is born underwater, the mother must get it to the surface before it drowns often another whale will help.

The mother nudges it gently until the baby is confident with its swimming usually after usually about 30 minutes. If the calf is still born, she may support it on her back until it literally rots away.

Mother whales behave like human beings. They have been seen fondling their babies. Their flippers are used like hands to clasp, coax and discipline. Jacques Cousteau describes in his book an incident in which a mother swam after her calf and pushed it away from a ship. She then struck it several times with her flippers. 'The blows had every appearance of being slaps and were obviously administered to teach the baby not to confuse a ship's hull with a mother's stomach.

Now, answer the following questions.

6. Which incident shows that the mother whales behave like human beings ?

A.

7. What does the mother whale do if the calf is still born ?

A.

8. The whales have strong family ties []

A) because the young remain with their parents for up to 15 years or more.

B) in times of stress, whales look after one another.

C) maternal instincts are highly developed.

9. Whales are normally gentle []

A) because they have self-control.

B) because they show every sign of wishing to spare man from harm.

C) because they fondle their babies.

10. Choose the correct one among the three statements basing on the information given in the above passage. []

A) Whales do not live in herds.

B) A whole disloyal group could easily be killed off by whalers.

C) Whales use flippers like hands.

7. Read the following passage carefully.

One day, I hopped in a taxi and we took off for the airport. We were driving in the right lane when suddenly a car jumped out of a parking space right in front of us. My taxi driver slammed on his brakes, skidded, and missed the other car by just inches! The

of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in life is considered more worthy than playing one's bills. The ideal wife of such a man separates her house keeping money into little piles - for rent, for food, for the children's shoes; she is able to face the milkman with equanimity and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford. As for myself, I fall into neither of these categories. If I have money to spare, I can be extravagant, but when, as is usually the case, I am hard up, then I am the meanest man imaginable.

Now, answer the following questions.

6. What is expected of a successful businessman ?
A.
7. What does lavishness with his hospitality signify ?
A.
8. 'She is able to face the milkman with equanimity' means []
A) She is not upset as she has been paying the dues regularly.
B) She is worried as she has not been paying the dues regularly.
C) If she has money to spare, she can be extravagant.
9. What makes one extravagant ? []
A) If one has money to spare, one tends to become extravagant.
B) If one has less money, one tends to become extravagant.
C) If one has no money, one tends to become extravagant.
10. Choose the correct one among the three statements basing on the information given in the above passage. []
A) If any person had not been careful with his money in the first place, he would never have achieved his present wealth.
B) A successful businessman must be mean to display his success.
C) The values do not vary between low income group and high income group people regarding expenses.

Q.No. 11 - 15

5 Marks

Unseen Passages : Arranging the Jumbled Sentences in Sequential and Meaningful Order

9. Read the following passage carefully :

One day, driving down a busy road in my town, I noticed a new fence, being built around a home, I'd always admired. The house, well over a hundred years old, faded white with large front porch, had once sat back from a quiet road. Then the road was widened, traffic lights went up, and the town began to look like a city. Now the house had hardly any front yard at all. Still, that yard, was always swept clean, and flowers

burst forth from the hard ground. I began to notice a woman raking, sweeping, tending the flowers, cutting the grass. She even picked up the litter thrown by the countless cars that whizzed by. Each time I drove past the house I watched the rapid progress of the picket fence. The elderly gardener added an overhead rose trellis and a gazebo. He painted it all to snow-white, and then the house to match.

One day I pulled off the road to stare long and hard at the fence. The carpenter had done such a magnificent job. I blinked tears away. I couldn't bring myself to leave. I switched off the engine, walked over and touched the fence. It still smelt of fresh paint. I heard the woman trying to crank a lawnmower at the back. "Hi !" I called, waving. 'Well hey". She stood up straight and wiped her hands on her apron. "I - I came to see your fence. It's beautiful." She smiled. "Come sit on the front porch, and I'll tell you about the fence. "Sit on the rocking chair," she said smilingly. I was suddenly overjoyed that I was no the porch drinking iced tea with the marvellous white picket fence surrounding me.

"The fence isn't for me," the woman explained matter-of-factly. "I live alone. But since so many people come by here, I thought they'd enjoy seeing something real pretty. People look at my fence and wave. A few, like you, even stop and sit on the porch to talk." "But didn't you mind when this road was widened and there was so much change?" "Change is a part of life and the making of character, dear. When things happen that you don't like, you have two choices : you get bitter or better." When I left she called out:" "Come back any time. And leave the gate open. It looks friendlier." I carefully left the gate ajar and drove off, feeling something deep inside me. I didn't know what to call it, but I could picture the hard brick wall around my heart crumbling. And in its place this neat little white picket fence was being built. I planned on leaving the gate open for whatever or whoever might come my way.

Now, find the correct and meaningful order of the following sentences. 5 x 1 = 5

11. The lady of the house kept her yard spick and span.
12. The house lost all its front yard when the road was widened.
13. The lady of the house made the fence looked beautiful for the sake of others.
14. The meeting with the lady brought about a welcome change in the narrator.
15. The lady of the house realised that being better was the best way to make character with change.

Note : Write only numbers in the box. Copy the box in your answer booklet. Write the numbers to indicate sentences.

A.

10. **Read the following passage carefully.**

India was once considered the land of knowledge and enlightenment. In ancient times scholars from all over Asia and Europe used to flock to Taxila, Nalanda and other Indian centres of learning. Apart from the arts, culture, philosophy and religion, these scholars came to study medicine, law and martial sciences. But despite having a vastly expanded university system and historical advantages, modern India has yet to provide international or even regional leadership in higher education. From the surrounding countries of Asia and Africa only few students come to India for higher education.



The United States is by far the most successful country in attracting foreign students. But other countries such as Australia, Canada and Britain also aggressively market their universities abroad through their education counselling services and recruitment fairs with the active cooperation of their diplomatic missions abroad.

Likewise, India should also capitalise on the advantages offered by its higher education institutions, market Indian universities abroad and facilitate the entry of foreign students into them.

The revenue from foreign students can be used to ease the financial crunch faced by Indian universities, improve academic facilities and subsidise the cost of educating Indian students.

But apart from economic advantages many other benefits would accrue to the nation. India would gain global and regional influence, goodwill and become a major provider of higher education. Many Asian and African countries, especially the smaller ones have poorly developed university systems and would look to Indian universities for the higher education of their youth. At the same time Indian students will not be deprived of 10 per cent supernumerary seats for foreign students which are created in university and professional colleges.

Already professional education in India has proved accessible and affordable for foreign students, especially from Malaysia, the Middle East and South Africa. In these countries higher education training facilities are limited. Many NRI (Non-Resident Indian) families abroad, especially those from English-speaking industrialised countries are also keen to send their children to study in their motherland and hopefully to become attuned to their roots in the process.

Now, find the correct and meaningful order of the following jumbled sentences.

5 x 1 = 5

11. To get more foreign students in Indian universities, Indian Government should market its education abroad.
12. Despite India being a centre for learning in the past, it has not provided leadership in higher education.
13. It is a fact that not many students from the surrounding countries come to India for higher education.
14. Academic facilities in India can be improved with the revenue from foreign students.
15. In the past Taxila, Nalanda and other centres were known for learning.

Note : Write only numbers in the box. Copy the box in your answer booklet. Write the numbers in indicate sentences.

A.

- 1 Read the following passage carefully.

The Air We Live In

Living on the Earth is rather like being at the bottom of a sea hundreds of miles



deep. Without the atmosphere there would be no people or animals, birds or fishes trees or plants. There would be no weather, winds or rain. And there would be no blue sky, no rosy sunsets or dawns. Fire would be impossible without air, for burning is the union of oxygen with whatever is burned. Nor would there be any noise, which is the vibration of air-waves against our eardrums.

By day the atmosphere serves ad a great sun-shade. It protects the earth from the full force of the sun by absorbing most of its humful radiation. But for the atmosphere the daytime temperature would rise to 230 degrees F - hotter than boiling water. By night, the air acts like a giant green-house. It imprisons the heat collected during the day, and prevents it from spreading into space. Otherwise the temperature at night would plunge to - 300 degree F : far colder than we could stand.

Finally the atmosphere catches and burns up, by friction, practically all the million meteors that fall each day from outer space into the earth's field of gravity. If all these meteors actually landed here, the earth's surface would be pitted and dented like the face of the moon, which has no atmosphere to stop them.

It is not true that the air gets gradually colder the higher up you go. It does this up to a height of about seven miles, for the lower layers of the atmosphere are warmed by heat radiated from the ground. In the 'stratosphere' - the next layer up - the temperature remains almost the same, but it drops to a chilly - 40 degrees F at about eighteen miles. There the temperature begins to rise because of certain gases that absorb heat directly from the sun. When these gases disappear, at about fifty miles, the temperature drops right to - 117 degrees F. After that it rises steadily, reaching 4.118 degrees F at 250 miles.

Now, find the correct and meaningful order of the following jumbled sentences.

5 x 1 = 5

11. The gases in the atmosphere disappear at the height of fifty miles up into the sky.
12. Air protects the earth by absorbing harmful radiation of the sun.
13. During night the air prevent the heat from going into the space.
14. Atmosphere prevents the meteors from falling into the earth's field of gravity.
15. Up to a height of about seven miles up into the sky, the air doesn't get colder.

Note : Write only numbers in the box. Copy the box in your answer booklet. Write the numbers in indicate sentences.

A.



SECTION - B : VOCABULARY : MARKS : 20

Q.No. 16 (Synonyms)

2 Marks

Read the para and write the synonyms of the underlined words given the box.

12. **small, pebbles, uneven, trouble, exhausted, fast**

Having walked fast I was tired (a). Moreover, I had to cross two hills on the way up to the spot. I quickly (b) sat down on a rock. My father laughed at my plight (c). 'So this little (d) distance has tired you? Rest for a while. But we have to be in time for the bus.'

March 2019

A.

13. **hard work, decided, wealth, sponsored, painful, capable.**

My father would not like to see me carrying a trunk on my back and would be very hurt (a) if I did so. I concluded (b) that it would be better to let him carry it. Father was used to carrying luggage anyway. He was stronger and more skilled (c) than I in these matters. I had never got used to physical labour (d) having stayed in hostels right from my childhood.

June 2018

A.

14. **shame, put down, manual, arrogance, government job, honour**

I wanted to tell him that I would like to carry the trunk myself, but my guilt (a) and shame did not allow me to do so. This self-consciousness had probably to do with my education, the white collar job (b) that I had, or quite simply my pride (c). Somehow, I had the feeling that if I carried the luggage, my father and my people, in fact the whole world would laugh at me and I would be belittled (d).

June 2017

A.

15. **agree, unwillingly, satisfaction, slowly, objected, persuade**

My father protested (a). 'Give me an old pair. You don't have to spend money on new shoes.' I couldn't convince (b) him to buy a new pair. Reluctantly (c) I gave him the hunting boots I was wearing. I then took out my pair of leather shoes from the trunk, and noticed my father's face lighting up with contentment (d).

March 2017

A.

16. **enjoyable, avoid, chest, thought, taught, plight**

In fact, carrying the trunk (a) should not have been such a worry for me except that my education had made me shun (b) my physical labour. After all, I was a government officer and the idea (c) of people seeing me carry my own luggage was not at all amusing (d).

SA - I : 2018-19

A.

17. **prolonging, wedding, traditions, community, first, moved**

My parents had arranged my marriage (a) according to the customs of our society (b).

Time flew, and five months into my marriage. I realized it. Initially (c) I thought of extending (d) my leave even taking unpaid leave.

Pre-final : 2018

A.

18. **distant, relaxed, laziness/idleness, pull oneself, clearly, assurance**

After spending a leisurely (a) Sunday at home, the very thought of returning to work on Monday is tiring. Lethargy (b) creeps (c) in if the holiday continues over an extended period. The fact that I was to leave behind my newly-wed wife and go to a far-off (d) place did not help either.

A.

19. **travelable, assurance, clearly, area, convention, non-travelable**

Obviously (a) I did not want to go. However, I finally did decide to go. I did not have much to carry by way of luggage - just a trunk. Ours is a hilly terrain (b), without any motorable (c) roads - and there is no certainty (d) that we are ever going to have any roads.

A.

20. **diminishing, forward, unwillingly, satisfaction, realise, glow**

I couldn't convince him to buy a new pair. Reluctantly (a) I gave him the hunting boots I was wearing. I then took out my pair of leather shoes from the trunk, and noticed my father's face lighting up (b) with contentment (c). Suddenly he looked at me and said, "Take care. Write to us" Father wanted to say something but the bus started moving. I saw my father gradually receding (d) into the distance.

A.

21. **comfortable, huge, very tired, immovable, movable, tiny**

I saw that the road we had come my looked like a giant (a) motionless (b) rope. Father would use the same road to go back home. Simultaneously our journeys started in two opposite directions, with me seated in luxurious (c) seat of bus and father walking back with weary (d) legs on the pebble-strewn road.

A.

Q.No. 17 (Antonyms)

2 Marks

22. He then arranged the belt that was attached to the trunk carefully (a) on his forehead. So, this was the picture : My father carrying my luggage on his back and me following him with a tiny (b) bag in my hand. We were walking up a narrow (c) hilly road, and neither of us uttered a word as if we were strangers who spoke different (d) languages.

June 2019

A

B

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---------------|
| a) carefully | () | 1) vigilantly |
| b) tiny | () | 2) same |

-
- c) narrow () 3) big
 d) different () 4) small
 5) carelessly
 6) broad

23. After spending (a) a leisurely Sunday at home, the very thought of returning to work on Monday is tiring (b). Lethargy creeps in if the holiday continues (c) over an extended (d) period. That is how I felt when I was preparing to return to my place of work after spending six months at home. The fact that I was to leave behind my newly-wed wife and go to a far-off place did not help either. Obviously I did not want to go.

- | A | | B |
|--------------|-----|-----------------|
| a) spending | () | 1) invigorating |
| b) tiring | () | 2) improbable |
| c) continues | () | 3) discontinues |
| d) extended | () | 4) unceasing |
| | | 5) saving |
| | | 6) shortened |

24. Finally (a) I decided to go. I did not have much luggage to carry. I had a heavy (b) box to carry. Ours is hilly (c) region. There is no proper road facility. There is no certainty (d) about when they will improve.

SA - I : 2019-20

- | A | | B |
|--------------|-----|------------------|
| a) finally | () | 1) kind |
| b) heavy | () | 2) featherlike |
| c) hilly | () | 3) inexperienced |
| d) certainly | () | 4) plain |
| | | 5) at first |
| | | 6) volatilify |

25. My parents had arranged my marriage (a), according to the customs of our tribal society. Time flew, and five months into my marriage I realized it. Initially I thought of extending my leave - even taking unpaid (b) leave. But after some dilly-dallying, I finally decided against it because marriage had increased (c) my responsibilities and I had got into debt (d).

- | A | | B |
|--------------|-----|--------------|
| a) marriage | () | 1) decreased |
| b) unpaid | () | 2) scattered |
| c) increased | () | 3) divorce |
| d) debt | () | 4) stretch |

5) credit

6) paid

26. I protested. How could I allow (a) my old father to carry my trunk? What would people think? What would they say? But I failed to dissuade (b) him. It was decided that father would carry the chest.

A large (c) crowd gathered (d) at our place the day I was to leave. People had come to wish me luck. It was 10.20 when I left for Dirang. My father had already left. As I had to do a bit of catching up, I walked fast. Three kilometres down the road, I caught up with my father. Father said, 'You are late. Would you like to rest for some time?'

A

B

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|--------------|
| a) allow | () | 1) persuade |
| b) dissuade | () | 2) scattered |
| c) large | () | 3) worsen |
| d) gathered | () | 4) forbid |
| | | 5) small |
| | | 6) helped |

27. I gave him the can of wine. He poured himself a mug and handed me the can. He drank all of it in one go. He then arranged the belt that was attached to the trunk carefully (a) on his forehead. So, this was the picture: my father carrying my luggage on his back and me following him with a tiny (b) bag in my hand. We were walking up a narrow (c) hilly road, and neither of us uttered a word as if we were strangers who spoke different (d) languages.

SA - I : 2017-18

A

B

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---------------|
| a) carefully | () | 1) roughly |
| b) tiny | () | 2) similar |
| c) narrow | () | 3) wide |
| d) different | () | 4) big |
| | | 5) carelessly |
| | | 6) unlike |

28. I did not know what was going on in his mind. From time to time it crossed my mind that it was improper (a) for me to let father carry the luggage. I wanted to tell him that I would like to carry the trunk myself, but my guilt and shame did not allow (b) me to do so. This self-consciousness had probably (c) to do with my education, the white-collar job that I had, or quite simply my pride. Some-how, I had the feeling that if I carried the luggage, my father and my people, in fact the whole (d) world laugh at me and I would be belittled.

A

B



-
- | | | |
|-------------|--------|---------------|
| a) improper | () | 1) abnormally |
| b) allow | () | 2) improbably |
| c) probably | () | 3) part |
| d) whole | () | 4) support |
| | | 5) proper |
| | | 6) forbid |

29. Father had provided for my education, and I had been able to realize his dreams. My parents were truly proud of me. It was through me that they had earned (a) a greater degree of admiration and respect (b) from the villagers. My father would not like to see my carrying a trunk on my back and would be very hurt if I did so. I concluded that it would be better to let him carry it. Father was used to carrying luggage anyway. He was stronger (c) and more skilled (d) than I in these matters.

- | A | | B |
|-------------|--------|------------------|
| a) earned | () | 1) achiever |
| b) respect | () | 2) lost |
| c) stronger | () | 3) inexperienced |
| d) skilled | () | 4) contempt |
| | | 5) weaker |
| | | 6) impact |

30. I had never got used to physical labour having stayed in hostels right from my childhood (a). So, in spite of my youth and strength (b), I was physically use-less (c). I continued walking silently (d) with father. We rested at two places on the way and had our tiffin but we hardly talked. Finally, we reached Dirang. The bus from Tawang had not yet reached Dirang and so we had some time in hand. We entered a tea shop and sat facing each other.

- | A | | B |
|--------------|--------|--------------|
| a) childhood | () | 1) hopeful |
| b) strength | () | 2) weakness |
| c) useless | () | 3) adulthood |
| d) silently | () | 4) noisily |
| | | 5) useful |
| | | 6) rigidity |

31. Father appeared (a) tired. I felt sorry (b) for him but couldn't bring myself to say anything. I asked the waiter to get us two cups of tea. Just as I was going to take my first (c) sip, I heard father's voice, 'Do you have a pair of old (d) shoes?'

- | A | | B |
|---|--|---|
|---|--|---|

-
- a) appeared () 1) last
 - b) sorry () 2) glad
 - c) first () 3) gloomy
 - d) old () 4) new
 - 5) disappeared
 - 6) consequent

32. I looked at father's bare (a) feet. Never having worn shoes, his feet had developed cracks and somehow resembled (b) those of an elephant. I noticed (c) this for the first time. I hadn't noticed that the road was uneven (d). I didn't have to since I was wearing a pair of hunting boots. I checked my wallet and saw I still had around Rs. 40 with me. A pair of canvas shoes would cost around Rs. 12 and the remaining amount would be enough for me to get to Bomdila.

- | A | B |
|------------------|--------------|
| a) bare () | 1) even |
| b) resembled () | 2) essential |
| c) noticed () | 3) different |
| d) uneven () | 4) covered |
| | 5) disagreed |
| | 6) unnoticed |

33. My father protested. 'Give me an old pair. You don't have to spend money on new shoes.' I couldn't convince (a) him to buy a new pair. Reluctantly (b) I gave him the hunting boots I was wearing. I then took out my pair of leather shoes from the trunk, and noticed (c) my father's face lighting up with contentment. Suddenly (d) he looked at me and said, 'Take care. Write to us'

- | A | B |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a) convince () | 1) gradually |
| b) reluctantly () | 2) unnoticed |
| c) noticed () | 3) willingly |
| d) suddenly () | 4) suffered |
| | 5) abruptly |
| | 6) dissuade |

34. Father wanted to say something but the bus started moving. I saw my father gradually (a) receding into the distance. I saw that the road we had come by looked like a giant motionless (b) rope. Father would use the same (c) road to go back home. Simultaneously our journeys started in two opposite directions, with me seated in the luxurious (d) seat of a bus and father walking back with weary legs on the pebble strewn road.

| A | () | B |
|---------------|-----|------------------|
| a) gradually | () | 1) different |
| b) motionless | () | 2) uncomfortable |
| c) same | () | 3) palatable |
| d) luxurious | () | 4) moving |
| | | 5) slowly |
| | | 6) occupying |

Q.No. 18 (Right Forms of the Words)

2 Marks

Fill in the blanks with the right form of the words given in brackets. 4 x 1/2 = 2

35. A Sunday was leisurely spent at home. The very (a) (thought / thoughtfulness / thinking) of returning to work on Monday is tiring. Lethargy creeps in if the holiday (b) (continuation/continues/continuous) over an (c) (extension/extended/ extensive) period. That is how I felt when the (d) (preparative/preparation/ preparing) was going on to return to my place of work after spending six months at home.

SA - I : 2019-20

A.

36. After spending a (a) (leisurely/leisure/leisured) Sunday at home, the very thought of returning to work on Monday is tiring. Lethargy creeps in if the holiday continues over an (b) (extend/extended/extensive) period. That is how I felt when I was preparing to (c) (return/returning/returns) to my place of work after spending six months at home. The fact that I was to leave behind my newly-wed wife and go to a far-off place did not help either. (d) (Obviousness/Obvious/Obviously) I did not want to go.

A.

37. However, I (a) (finally/final/finale) did decide to go. I did not have much to carry by way of luggage - just a trunk. Ours is a (b) (hills/hilly/hill) terrain, without any motorable roads - and there is no (c) (certain / certainly / certainty) that we are ever going to have any roads. In any case, while coming home we do not carry bedding. Besides, I had come home this time round for a special purpose : to get married. My parents had arranged my marriage, according to the customs of our tribal society. Time flew, and five months into my (d) (married/marrying/marriage) I realized it. Initially I thought of extending my leave - even taking unpaid leave. But after some dilly-dallying, I finally decided against it because marriage had increased my responsibilities and I had got into debt.

A.

38. On my way home from the bus stop, my trunk had been carried by a porter. The problem now was we couldn't find anyone who could help me carry the trunk to the bus stop. At another time of the year, we would have (a) (ease/easy/easily) found someone to help me, but now most of the villagers were (b) (busily/busy/busied) in the fields. Nobody had time to spare for me. In fact, carrying the the trunk should not



have been such a worry for me except that my (c) (educated / education / educate) had made me shun physical labour. After all, I was a (d) (governance / govern / government) officer and the idea of people seeing me carry my own luggage was not at all amusing. Otherwise, for a young man like me it should not have been an issue to carry a 20-kilo chest on my back.

A.

39. Having walked fast I was tired. Moreover, I had to cross two hills on the way up to the spot. I (a) (quick / quickly / quickness) sat down on a rock. My (b) (fatherly/ father/fatherhood) laughed at my plight.

'So this little (c) (distance / distant / distantly) has tired you? Rest for a while. But we have to be in (d) (timely/time/timing) for the bus.'

A.

40. Father was (c) (quietly/quiet/quieten) for some time. He (b) (thoughtful/thoughtfully / thought) looked at the sun for a (c) (momentarily / momentary / moment), and then his eyes fell on the can of home-made wine that I was carrying. Wetting his lips with his tongue he said in a matter-of-fact manner, 'I am (d) (thirsty / thirsty / thirst)'.
A.

A.

41. I gave him the can of wine. He poured himself a mug and handed me the can. He drank all of it at one go. He then (a) (arrange / arranged / arrangement) the belt that was attached to the trunk (b) (carefully/careful/carefulness) on his forehead. So, this was the picture: my father carrying my luggage on his back and me following him with a tiny bag in my hand. We were walking up a narrow (c) (hill/hilly/hills) road, and neither of us uttered a word as if we were strangers who spoke (d) (different/ differently/difference) languages.

A.

42. I did not know what was going on in his mind. From time to time it crossed my mind that it was (a) (improperly/improper/impropriety) for me to let father carry the luggage. I wanted to tell him that I would like to carry the trunk myself, but my guilt and (b) (shame/shameful/shamefully) did not allow me to do so. This self-..... (c) (consciousness/conscious/consciously) had probably to do with my (d) (educated/ education/educational), the white-collar job that I had, or quite simply my pride. Somehow, I had the feeling that if I carried the luggage, my father and my people, in fact the whole world laugh at me and I would be belittled.

A.

43. Father had provided for my (a) (education/educational/educated), and I had been able to (b) (realizing/realization/realize) his dreams. My parents were truly (c) (proudly/proud/pride) of me. It was thought me that they had earned a greater degree of admiration and (d) (respectful/respect/respectfully) from the villagers.

A.

44. My father would not like to see me carrying a trunk on my back and would be very hurt if I did so. I (a) (conclusion/concluded/conclude) that it would be better to let him carry it. Father was used to carrying luggage anyway. He was stronger and more skilled than I in these matters. I had never got used to (b) (physically/physical/physic) labour having stayed in hostels right from my (c) (child/childish/childhood). So, in spite of my youth and strength, I was physically useless. I continued walking (d) (silence/silent/silently) with father.

A.

45. I looked at father's bare feet. Never having worn shoes, his feet had developed cracks and somehow (a) (resemble/resemblance/resembled) those of an elephant. I noticed this for the first time. I hadn't noticed that the road was (b) (unevenly/uneven/unevenness). I didn't have to since I was wearing a pair of (c) (hunt/hunting/hunted) boots. I checked my wallet and saw I still had around Rs. 40 with me. A pair of canvas shoes would cost around Rs. 12 and the remaining amount would be enough for me to (d) (getting/get/gets) to Bardila.

A.

46. My father protested. 'Give me an old pair. You don't have to spend money on (a) (newly/new/newness) shoes.' I couldn't convince him to buy a new pair. (b) (Reluctance/Reluctant/Reluctantly) I gave him the hunting boots I was wearing. I then took out my pair of leather shoes from the trunk, and noticed my father's face lighting up with (c) (contented/content/contentment). (d) (Sudden/Suddenly/Suddenness) he looked at me and said, 'Take care. Write to us.....'

A.

47. Father wanted to say something but the bus started moving. I saw my father (a) (gradual/gradually/graduation) receding into the distance. I saw that the road we had come by looked like a giant (b) (motionless/motionlessly/motioned) rope. Father would use the same road to go back home. (c) (Simultaneous/Simultaneously/Simultaneity) our journeys started in two opposite directions, with me seated in the (d) (luxury/luxurious/luxuriously) seat of a bus and father walking back with weary legs on the pebble-strewn road.

A.

Q.No. 19 (Vowel Clusters) 1 Mark

Complete the spelling of the words choosing 'ae', 'ea', 'ee', 'oo', 'ai', 'ia', 'io', 'oi' or 'au'.

48. After spending a (a) I __ surely Sunday at home, the very (b) th __ ght of returning to work on Monday is tiring.

A.

49. Lethargy creeps in if the holiday (a) contin __ s over an extended (b) per __ d.

A.

50. However, I finally did decide to go. I did not have much to carry by way of luggage - just a trunk. Ours is a hilly (a) terr __ _ n, without motorable (b) r __ _ ds - and there is no certainty that we are ever going to have any roads.

A.

51. In fact, carrying the trunk should not have been such a worry for me except that my education had made me shun physical (a) lab __ _ r. After all, I was a government officer and the (b) id __ _ of people seeing me carry my own luggage was not at all amusing.

A.

52. In any case, while coming home we do not carry bedding. Besides, I had come home this time (a) r __ _ nd for a special purpose: to get married. My parents had arranged my marriage, according to the customs of your tribal (b) soc __ _ ty.

A.

53. At another time of the year, we would have (a) __ _ sily found someone to help me, but now most of the villages were busy in the (b) f __ _ lds. Nobody had time to spare for me.

A.

54. In fact, carrying the trunk should not have been such a worry for me except that my education had made me shun physical (a) lab __ _ r. After all, I was a government officer and the idea of (b) p __ _ ple seeing me carry my own luggage was not at all amusing.

A.

55. Father was (a) qu __ _ t for some time. He thoughtfully looked at the sun for a moment, and then his eyes fell on the can of home-made wine that I was carrying. Wetting his lips with his (b) tong __ _ he said in a matter-of-fact manner, 'I am thirsty'.

A.

56. I gave him the can of wine. He (a) p __ _ red himself a mug and handed me the can. He drank all of it at one go. He then arranged the belt that was attached to the trunk carefully on his (b) foreh __ _ d. So, this was the picture: my father carrying my luggage on his back and me following him with a tiny bag in my hand.

A.

57. Father wanted to say something but the bus started moving. I saw my father (a) grad __ _ lly receding into the distance. I saw that the road we had come by looked like a giant motionless rope. Father would use the same road to go back home. (b) Simultane __ _ sly our journeys started in two opposite directions, with me seated in the luxurious seat of a bus and father walking back with weary legs on the pebble-strewn road.

A.

58. He p __ _ red himself a mug and handed me the can. **June 20 18**

A.

59. Time flew, and five months into my (a) marr __ _ ge, I (b) r __ _ lized it. **June 2017**

A.

60. The writer had been able to realize his (a) dr __ ms. His parents were (b) pr __ d of him.

SA - I : 2019-20

A.

Q.No. 20 (Suffixes or Inflections)

1 Mark

Complete the words with correct suffixes given in brackets.

2 x 1/2 = 1

61. However, I finally did decide to go. I did not have much to carry by way of lug ____ (age/age) - just a trunk. Ours is a hilly terrain, without any motorable roads - and there is no certain ____ (ity/ty) that we are ever going to have any roads.

A.

62. In any case, while coming home we do not carry bedding. Besides, I had come home this time round for a spe ____ (sial/cial) purpose: to get married. My parents had arranged my marri ____ (ege/age), according to the customs of your tribal society.

A.

63. Time flew, and five months into my marri ____ (ege/age) I realized Initia ____ (ly/lly) I thought of extending my leave - even taking unpaid leave.

A.

64. Fina ____ (ly/lly), my father came up with a solu ____ (tion/sion). 'Don't worry. I myself will see you off at Dirang.'

A.

65. Father was quiet for some time. He thought ____ (fully/fully) looked at the sun for a mom ____ (ant/ent), and then his eyes fell on the can of home-made wine that I was carrying. Wetting his lips with his tongue he said in a matter-of-fact manner, 'I am thirsty'.

A.

66. I gave him the can of wine. He poured himself a mug and handed me the can. He drank all of it at one go. He then arranged the belt that was attached to the trunk care ____ (fully/fully) on his forehead. So, this was the picture: my father carrying my lugg ____ (ege/age) on his back and me following him with a tiny bag in my hand.

A.

67. My parents wer tru ____ (ely/ly) proud of me. It was through me that they had earned a greater degree of admira ____ (sion/tion) and respect from the villagers. My father would not like to see me carrying a trunk on my back and would be very hurt if I did so.

A.

68. I had never got used to physical lab ____ (or/our) having stayed in hostels right from my childhood. So, in spite of my youth and strength, I was physically use ____ (les/less). I continued walking silently with father.

A.

69. a) It was through me that they had earned a greater degree of admira _____ (sion/
tion) and respect form the villagers. **March 2019**

b) Father had provided for my educa _____ (sion/tion). **SA - I : 2019-20**

A.

70. Our is a hilly terrain, without any motor _____ (able/eble) roads. **March 2017**

A.

71. This self-conscious _____ (ness/nes) had probably to do with my educa _____ (sion/
tion), the white-collar job that I had, or quite simply my pride. **SA - I : 2018-19**

A.

Q.No. 21 (Identifying the Worngly Spelt Word)

2 Marks

One word in each set is wrongly spelt. Rewrite it correctly in the space provided.

72. society, portor, problem, officer **June 2017**

A. _____

73. except, caught, arranged, certainty **Pre-final : 2018**

A. _____

74. wrap, imagin, kick, street A. _____

75. scratch, strech, allow, around A. _____

76. pebles, philosopher, detail, despite A. _____

77. virgen, modest, publicist, torso A. _____

78. distraght, disability, torso, trick A. _____

79. bulied, achieved, received, financial A. _____

80. pocomelia, blame, invented, mobility A. _____

81. accountant, programmer, attend, depressed A. _____

82. bravery, convictions, preseverence, freak A. _____

83. inventor, business, nervous, congressional A. _____

84. inventer, transmit, deaf, stupid A. _____

85. hearth, humiliated, mislead, fomal A. _____

86. race, break down, attorney, claim A. _____

87. detor, partial, estimate, forgot A. _____

88. rejection, cartoonist, editer, pocket A. _____

89. acomplishment, phonograph, breath, success A. _____

90. premium, fortnight, sniff, stager A. _____

91. solemnly, adapt, ocassion, complacent A. _____

92. daft, chuckle, regrettable, shake A. _____

93. announcement, furniture, survey, kettle A. _____

Q.No. 22 (Dictionary Entry of Words) 2 Marks

94. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'contentment' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'contentment' ?

A.

b) What is the synonym of the word 'contentment' ?

A.

95. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'dilly-dally' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'dilly-dally' ?

A.

b) What is the synonym of the word 'dilly-dally' ?

A.

c) What is the meaning of the word 'dilly-dally' ?

A.

d) What are the three forms of the verb 'dilly-dally' ?

A.

96. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'improper' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) He was improperly dressed for the occasion. Write the part of speech of the underlined word.

A.

b) Write the antonym and synonym of 'improper'.

A.

97. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'lethargy' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'lethargy' ?

A.

b) What are the synonyms of the word 'lethargy' ?

A.

c) What is the adjective form of 'lethargy' ?

A.

d) What is the meaning of the word 'lethargy' ?

A.

98. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'luxurious' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'luxurious' ?

A.

b) What are the synonyms of the word 'luxurious' ?

A.

c) What is the opposite of 'luxurious' ?

A.

d) What is the adverb form of 'luxurious' ?

A.

99. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'plight' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) Write the part of speech of the word 'plight' ?

A.

b) What is the idiom given in the above entry ?

A.

100. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'reluctant' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'reluctant' ?

A.

b) What is the opposite of 'reluctant' ?

A.

d) What is the noun form of 'reluctant' ?

A.

d) What is the adverb form of 'reluctant' ?

A.

101. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'simultaneous' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'simultaneous' ?

A.

b) What is the noun form of 'simultaneous' ?

A.

d) What is the adverb form of 'simultaneous' ?

A.

102. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'solution' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'solution' ?

A.

b) What is the synonym of the word 'solution' ?

A.

103. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'thirsty' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of the word 'thirsty' ?

A.

b) What is the synonym of the word 'thirsty' ?

A.

d) What are the other degrees of 'thirsty' ?

A.

d) What is the adverb form of the word 'thirsty' ?

A.

104. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'tired' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) What is the part of speech of 'tired' ?

A.

b) 'They were cold, hungry and tired out'. What is the meaning of the underlined expression ?

A.

105. Read the following dictionary entry of the word 'useless' given below. 2 x 1 = 2

Image

Now, answer the following questions using the information above.

a) 'Don't ask her to help. She is useless.' What is the meaning of the underlined word?

A.

b) What are the other parts of speech given for the word 'useless' ?

A.

Q.No. 23 (Classification of Words)

2 Marks

Arrange the following words under correct headings.

8 x 1/2 = 2

106. ding-dong, boo-boo, chop-chop, tip-top, chit-chat, chuk-chuk, ta ta, see-saw

June 2017

Duplicative

Alliterative

A.

107. tata, bow-wow, easy-peasy, haha, hanky-panky, hurly-burly, bang-bang, chuk-chuk

March 2017

Duplicatives

Rhyming Words

A.

108. chuk-chuk, tip-top, pa-pa, bang-bang, zig-zag, chit-chat, chop-chop, pitter-patter

SA - II : 2016-17

Duplicative

Alliterative

A.

109. chuk-chuk, dilly-dally, chit-chat, boo-boo, ha-ha, ping-pong, mish-mash, night-nigh

SA - I : 2017-18

Duplicative Expressions

Alliterative Expressions

A.

110. bang-bang, easy-peasy, bow-wow, hush-hush, boo-boo, okey-dokey, hodge-podge

Pre-final 2018

Duplicative Expressions

Rhyming Words

A.

111. dilly-dally, tip-top, super-duper, nitty-gritty, tick-tock, hodge-podge, helter-skelter, zig-zag SA - I : 2018-19

Alliteratives

Rhyming Words

A.

Q.NO. 24 : LANGUAGE EXPRESSIONS : 4 MARKS

Q.No. 24 (a) (Using Phrasal Verbs in Yours Own Words) 1 Mark

- see off : to go to an airport, station, etc. to say goodbye to someone June 2017
- leave behind : not to take someone with you when you go somewhere
- catch up : to come from behind and reach someone in front of you by going faster
- come to : reach in total / amount to; become conscious
- see to : accompany to some place
- pay off : pay completely
- black out : ends with lights off

Write the meanings sentences using the phrasal verbs given below.

- 112. see off :
- 113. leave behind :
- 114. catch up :
- 115. come to :
- 116. see to :
- 117. pay off :
- 118. black out :

Q.No. 24 (b) (Using Idioms in Your Own Words) 1 Mark

No relevant topic in this Unit.

Q.No. 24 (c) (Using Binomials in Sentences of Your Own) 1 Mark

No relevant topic in this Unit.

Q.No. 24 (d) (Using Foreign Expressions in Sentences of Your Own) 1 Mark

No relevant topic in this Unit

Q.No. 25 (One-word Substitutes) 2 Marks

No relevant topic in this Unit

SECTION - C : CREATIVE EXPRESSION : MARKS : 15

Q.No. 26 (a) (Letter Writing)

5 Marks

119. Your school conducted 'Science Fair' last week. More than 30 schools participated in it. you are Mr. Srikanth, chairman of your school science club. Write a letter to your friend Keshav describing the 'Science Fair'.

Include the following in your answer.

Number of days - inaugurated by local M.L.A - conducted for 6 days - nearly 55 schools visited - 30 schools exhibited products - decorated all the rooms-arranged facilities for the participants - prizes for best exhibits - ended with cultural programmes - flattered my efforts.

A.

120. Last week you watched a TV show. A daily newspaper published news to write a review on that show. On reading the news you have decided to send your review in written. Your name is Surya Prakash.

Include the following in your answer.

Regular reader-title 'intellectuals' - anchor one of the celebrities - decent - asking questions - sense of humour - selections excellent - asking in mother tongue - hot seat - current issues - contestants - get money - useful to everyone - humorous touch - 3 crore viewers.

A.

Q.No. 26 (b) (News Report)

5 Marks

121. Write a news report on the use of 'Instruction in mother tongue'.

A.

122. Write a news report on bus accident taking ideas from the following hints.

Shimla - April 4 - bus skidded - Chamba district - 10 killed - villagers - 25 injured.
third accident - mini truck accident - a pick up van fell into the valley.

A.

123. Given below in the table is the biographical information about Stephen Hawking. Based on this information write a biographical sketch.

Stephen Hawking

| Points to be covered | Details of the person |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Date and place of birth | January 8th, 1942, Oxford England |
| Information about the family : | Eldest-one of four sons Mother : Isobel Hawking Father : Frank Hawking, a medical researcher with a specialty in tropical diseases |
| Important events in Life | : Early academic life : recognized as a bright student : High school years : third from the bottom of his class : Pursuits outside of school : loved board games, constructed a computer out of recycled parts at the age 16, solved rudimentary mathematical equations : Marriage : married Jane Wilde : Health : suffered Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis : Research : on black holes : Invention : Hawking Radiation |
| Awards, prizes, honours | : Fellow of the Royal Society at the age of 32 Albert Einstein Award. The Piux XI- Gold Medal for Science from Pope Paul VI in 1975. |
| Contribution of his field and society | : Contributed to the advancement of science and research |

A.



124. The following are the details of a social activist. Write her biographical sketch in not less than 120 words.

Malala Yousafzai

Born : 12 July 1997
Mingora, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan

Residence : Birmingham, England

Nationality : Pakistani

Ethnicity : Pashtun

Occupation : Blogger and activist for rights to education and for woman

Known for : Female education activism

Religion : Islam

Parents : Toorpekai Yousafzai (mother)
Ziauddin Yousafzai (father)

Awards : Nobel Peace Prize
Sakharov Prize
Simone de Beauvoir Prize
Honorary Canadian Citizenship
National Youth Peace Prize

A.

125. **Hints :** A clever jester - at a king's favourite - offended the king once - sentenced to death - pleaded for mercy - the king stern - but granted him permission to choose - how he should die - jester chose to die of old age - king laughed - pardoned him.

A.

126. **Hints :** Young man - innocent - one night - full moon day - looked into a pool of water - saw reflection of the moon - thought the moon had fallen into the water - stepped into the water to save the moon - fell flat - looked up - saw the moon in the sky - surprised - said to himself "I saved the moon."

A.



127. **Hints :** Two geese and a tortoise - good friends - in a lake - lake dries up - all afraid - geese offer - take tortoise another lake - geese hold a bamboo stick in mouth - tortoise bites the stick tightly - geese fly - a tiger shouts - tortoise angrily shouts back - falls down.

A.

128. **Hints :** A small grey mouse - old and wise - lives in a large grey house - a black cat in the same house - mouse goes to kitchen - meets cat - cat happy - mouse agrees to go with cat for dinner - wants to put on red Sunday coat before going - cat agrees to wait - mouse runs into a hole - never comes back.

A.

129. Study the following pie-diagram.

Image

Now, write a paragraph describing the information depicted in the diagram above.

A.

130. Study the following bar graph.

Image

Now, write a paragraph describing the information given in the bar graph above.

A.



131. Study the following tree diagram which shows various kinds of musical instruments.

Image

Now, write a paragraph describing the information depicted in the diagram above.

A.

132. Study the following table carefully.

Image

Now, write a paragraph describing the information depicted in the table above.

A.